

✓ H 812-1090

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Chipal

THINGS FOR THE MUSEUM

Continued list

572, correction: that thing is a stamp.

812/1090: antiquities from the Chipál and Koopóm region, classifiable as follows:

Ax, Stone, 888.

Beads:

Resin (?), 987.

Shell: 904 912.

Stone, 825/7 830 869 871 878 887 903 912/4 928 932

944 988 992 1006 1012 1021 1030 1035/6 1048 1053

1060 1074 1079 1088.- Carved, 832 945 957 988 1001

1009 1069/70 1080 1089.

Bone, 873 917 946/50 1028 1065 1071, and see Skeleton.

Copper, 876.

Marble, or alabaster, 965.

Mica, 929.

Mirrors, or parts of mirrors, 906/8 916 966/71 980/1 1013/5

1022 1037 1061/4 1090.

Moulds, or stamps, 920 1008.

Obsidian knives, 817 842 851 855 934 974 976 984 1002

1024 1027 1067.

Paint earth, 933 979.

Pencils, 918/9.

Plaster, 1029.

Pottery:

Hieroglyphical, 895/8 939 963 1038 1073. See also 821

925 937/8 1082: and the Picture pottery numbers, whether carved or painted.

Images, or image work (not counting animal-faced feet of

bowls), 816 822 847 857 865 874 881 883/5 900

921/2 924 993/4 1005 1052 1055 1057.

Miscellaneous: all numbers not classified.

Picture pottery, Carved or incised, 854 940 962 1025/6 1075.

812/1090, continued

Pottery, continued

Picture pottery, Polychrome (not being combined with image work or carving), 902 955 1028 1043/4 1047 1050 1059 1083/4 1086.

Shell, 823 909, and see Beads.

Skeleton remains, 812/5 829 831 833/7 858/62 877 930/1 941/3 956 977/8 985/6 990/1 999 1000 1011 1016/20 1031/4 1066 1076/8.

Spear heads, Flint, 889 1010.

Stone, 910/1 915 926/7 1049, and see Ax, Beads, Marble,

Mica, Mirror, Obsidian, Spear.

Wood, 872.

Nearly everything is from known diggings, either my own, or made at my direction. Those diggings were nearly all in burial grounds: and whether the ancient burial ground spreads into a yard (see under 838/65, 875/8, 879/83, 890, 1031/47), or rises into a mound, the burials are nearly always much disturbed. Part of the disturbance comes about in the course of nature: for example, in a chamber, by the fall of a body buried sitting, or of wooden, or other perishable things: and worst, and usually, by the falling in of the roof, and the consequent filling of the chamber with stones and earth.

But much disturbance is artificial. Artificial disturbance is some times like that that happens in our own old church yards, with the haphazard jostling of graves, but more often its different. In the case of mounds, or platforms, it may be a consequence of operations of re-shaping: so that a mound may be outwardly trim and symmetrical, and inwardly full of disorder. See, for a few instances, 891/910 (mound II), 875/8, 922/9.

And much artificial disturbance is deliberate. There was frequent robbery of the stone work of graves. I've mentioned that in connexion with Chamá, and may now and then stop to mention it here (see 829/37, 1076/86, etc.). And there was also frequent stealing - so to call it - of entire graves. Whether owing to some superstition, or to some rule of inheritance, or to the need of haste in case of sudden death, or to mere laziness, it was

evidently quite ordinary to open a grave, and put in a new occupant. The old occupant had to make room. And as the grave, which might be a cleft of the rocks, or a built stone chamber, or even a pot, was usually a very narrow place, disturbance is a weak name for what seems to have usually happened. The old occupant might not be totally ousted. His skull might retire to a corner. His spread of dishes, or some relics of it, might remain as a little heap. But the new comer took full possession, and his predecessor might be happy to be treated as a little better than rubbish. See under 858/65 (pot 856), 941/3, 956/71, 988, 1031/4.

The many variations and mixtures of artificial and natural disturbance, though you may have glimpses of them in the course of this catalogue, and though the tracing of them is useful or necessary to a digger himself, in enumerating would only tire you. But no burial is undisturbed. And in fact among all the burials I've examined, a burial that could be called even approximately undisturbed is something that I've seen only once (956/71).

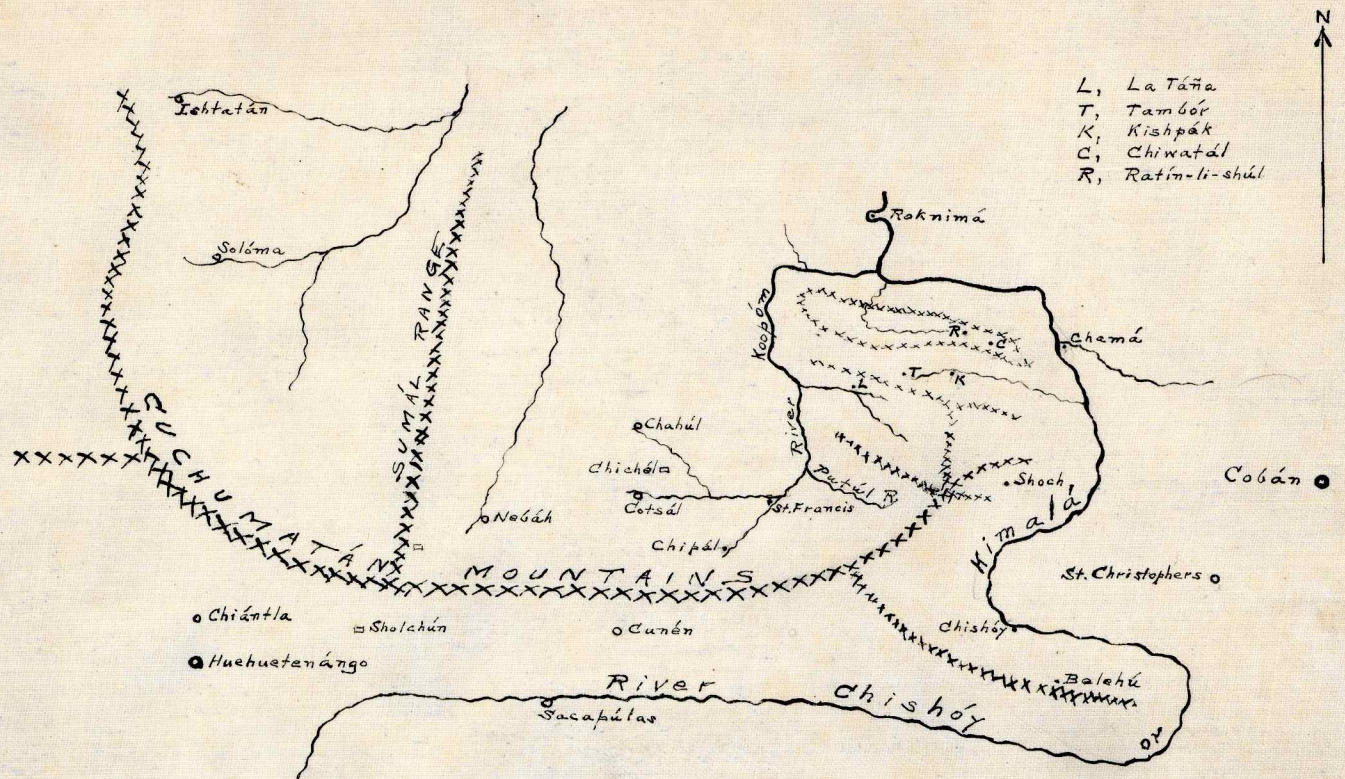
The consequence of all that disturbance, is that bones and pottery, and everything breakable, is usually found broken: and much of a diggers care (as I've found it) is the gathering of broken pieces, and search for those that are missing. And it then makes a great difference whether the disturbance has been artificial or natural: the artificial kind being commonly much the most disastrous. In the case of merely natural disturbance, a pot, for instance, may be embedded in earth, and prest out of shape, and broken in a hundred pieces: and yet with cautious digging, be made visible as a pot, and even measurable: or if the pieces are scattered, they will not be scattered far. With artificial disturbance theres no limit to the possible scattering, and a piece missing, is probably gone for ever. For a case of extraordinary luck, see 1088.

I've done no mending. I'm glad of a suggestion you once made made me, and send you the broken stuff, this time, in its broken state. But though I've done no mending (and I must say, some times have packt the pieces with a regret that I should never see what my pot lookt like), I've usually fitted the pieces: and you will find very often, in my packing, that I've left indications to make fitting go quick. The only puzzle, ever, in fitting is with small pieces. And I in the field, in the case of small fitting pieces,

pieces I had found fitting together, was in the habit of wrapping them in one leaf: or whatever came handy. And Ive done something of the same sort now in packing. In stead of leaves, Ive used a particular paper: the same green tissue paper that you will see Ive used here in the catalogue, for rubbings (see 895/6, etc.). Nearly everything is wrapt in paper of some sort: and a wrapping of news paper, or plain paper, means nothing. But you will understand that green paper means that what is inside fits together. A green paper itself may contain several packets, which may be plain or green: but there again, each green packet means one piece. Ive found the use of these little helps, and it may be that your fitters will not despise them.

Not mending things, Ive not sketcht them, and also mostly not cleaned them. Your first sight of them will be of things both broken and dirty. But Ive cleaned (so far as it will stand cleaning with water) some of the painted picture pottery. That pottery is such poor spongy stuff, it should have the least possible wetting after its once dry: and I took the opportunity of washing some of the best of it while it was still damp from the ground. The catalogue will notice the chief cases.

On the picture pottery Ive cleaned, you will find that many faint minute specks of mud still remain, especially visible where the paint is black. They are specks that wont come off with washing: not with any washing that wont also start the paint. Perhaps you have some method of dry cleaning. Ive noticed that with something like scratching, an extremely gentle pressure with your nail, those specks, without hurting the paint, can often be made to scale off dry.



As for the geography of the collection, this rough sketch will be better than nothing. The scale, on a mean, may be something like half a centimetre to a league.

In photo 129 (which is by a friend of mine in Huehuetenánigo) you see a short, but characteristic stretch of the Cuchumatán mountains. You ever look the town of Huehuetenánigo from a point on the south, and the hills across the picture, rising three or four thousand feet above the plain, are the south face of these mountains. The country on that side of the mountains, the Huehuetenánigo and Kiché side, is a high broken table land, in which besides the Chishóy, the Motágua and the River of Chiapas take their rise. The Chishóy, as you see in my sketch, for some distance flows east, parallel to the mountains: till suddenly, by a deep and winding ravine, it breaks through to the north.

Photo 130 is looking into the ravine of the river, near where the river makes its turn. The point of view is on the Saint Christophers side of the river, some where south of that town: and you look about south. The after noon sun is on your right: and the hill with the sun beams between you and it, is on the far side of the river, and is the end of the promontory of Belehú, the most

easterly extremity of the Cuchumatán mountains. The mountains continue on the east side of the river, but under other names.- From Belehú you have had a few bits of pottery, 156/8.

The name Chishóy, I might say, though its a name on maps, for that river, is a name you very seldom hear. The creoles, from place to place, usually say the Deep River, or the River of Sacapúlas, or the Black River, and so on. There are so many Deep Rivers, and Black Rivers, and White Rivers, that map makers have a tendency to favour something more distinctive. But the name Chishóy, that they have taken hold of, is not a well known, nor even (as some people fancy) the Indian name of the river. Its simply an other of those local names, Chishóy itself being a place: the place where you cross the river, in going from Saint Christophers to the west.- The Indian general name of the river, though map makers have evidently not heard it, is the Kimalá: which is to say, the Straw River.

The streams of the north slope of the Cuchumatáns are not like the short torrents of the south slope, which fall at once into the Chishóy, but longer, going down themselves to the hot lands, and separated by many branch mountains. The chief of these branch mountains is probably the nameless range that Ive labelled with the name Sumál: Sumál being the name that I found for one very high part - the only thing you can see, over the crest of the Cuchumatáns, when looking from the top of Tahumúlco. Photo 131, which is taken at some where to the south west of Nebáh (and consequently high up), is looking towards the junction of the Sumál range with the main Cuchumatáns. The ridges on the left come down from the Cuchumatáns, those on the right, from the Sumál range. The contrast between that picture and the previous one, is the contrast between two countries: the country south of the Cuchumatáns, dry, brown, and bare, and the country on the north, which is like an other world, green, rainy, and wooded.

But the Sumál range divides the northern country itself into two very distinct parts. To the west is the country which includes the villages of Solóma and Ishtatán: from the neighbourhood of which villages you have some drawings of ruins, Waysá, Fayhíl, Yolchonáp. That country speaks dialects of Chuh. The country to the east of the range, including the villages of Nebáh, Cotsál, and Chahúl, speaks dialects of Ishíl. And the two languages, which are mutually unintelligible, appear not even to be in contact. So formidable seems to be the Sumál barrier (of which little is known), that if

you wish to go from Solónna, for instance, to Chahúl, or vice versa, you have to cross the main Cuchumatáns to the south, and go round by Chiántla, and re-cross to the north. There is no direct travel. The country that concerns this collection is the country east of the Sumál range.

That country, like any other country here, is full of ruins. You know about Chipál. You have drawings from the Shech, and Saint Francis, and Chichél: and a photo showing some of the big earth mounds of Nebáh (see under 788/9, photo 106). The photo you were just looking at, photo 131, was one that I took as a reminder of the situation of some ruins among those Sumál ridges. I found the ruins to be stone and mortar, but with no convenience for living and working. The places I finally took for digging, as it came about, were not in that part of the country, but in a region towards the east end: the end nearest Saint Christophers and the beginning of cart roads. The region extends from the cold country of Chipál to the hot country of the Koopóm and the Chishóy: and my catalogue will begin with Chipál, and go down hill.

812/920 (see 812/1090): from Chipál.

The Chipál numbers you already have are 130/5, 146/54, and 627/786. In the burial from which you have the numbers 684/740, it might seem that the Chipál man had stumbled on one important burial that was not much disturbed: and I hoped that some of his luck might be continued to me. And you may find that here and there I have lighted on some interesting object. But I found not one undisturbed burial in Chipál, of any consequence. And the disturbance usually was of a kind, which though probably not peculiar to Chipál, I've not elsewhere distinctly seen: and is of all, the most vexatious to a digger. You go through the ritual of measurement and trenching, and find your chamber, or grave, only to find that its empty. There may be some remnant of bones or pottery, to show that a burial has been taken out. But no new burial has been put in: and the abandoned grave, which may or may not be found shut up, is sometimes deliberately filled with rubbish. See 829/37, 858/65 (P and Q), 875/8, 891/910. Among seven or eight important graves that I can count in Chipál, the only one that by some happy accident had escaped that sort of disturbance, was that one that the Chipál man had found. Derelict graves were the Chipál rule.

What could have been the cause? Robbery might be imagined: but of some things. Why take the trouble to steal dead mens dishes?

Pottery was not scarce. And why steal bones? And in a settled society, how could any robbery get to be the rule?

Its possible there is a hint of the truth in an other Chipál curiosity. There would seem plainly to have been such a thing as merely representative burial. Here and there you find a diminutive burial pot, containing, if it contains any thing, a handful of bones, or a skull, with perhaps a bead or two. For cases in the catalogue, see 856 (speaking of 627), 881, 890. And the representative burial might sometimes seem to be re-burial: re-burial in a collapsed form, and in a new place: - which would perhaps be an explanation of some original graves being empty. But the explanation is still not enough. It doesnt account (to mention nothing else) for empty graves being the great majority. I leave the riddle.

Chipál, I think Ive told you before, is a place surrounded by a horse shoe of mountains. The opening of the horse shoe is towards the north, or north east: in which direction the brook, or torrent at the bottom, goes out to join the Koopón. The mountains rise steep at once, from the channel of the brook. There is no flat bottom. But up on the mountain sides there are some rough, broken shelves: and a shelf on the westerly side, at a height of near six thousand feet above the sea, is the place of the ruins.

The ruins, for the most part, are the common combination of earth, stone, and mortar, and consist of a number of independent groups: each laid out on its own bearings, according to the convenience of the ground. Six of the groups gave me something to send you. I call the groups A, B, C, and so on: and you will understand something of the situation of them from these two diagrams. The left hand

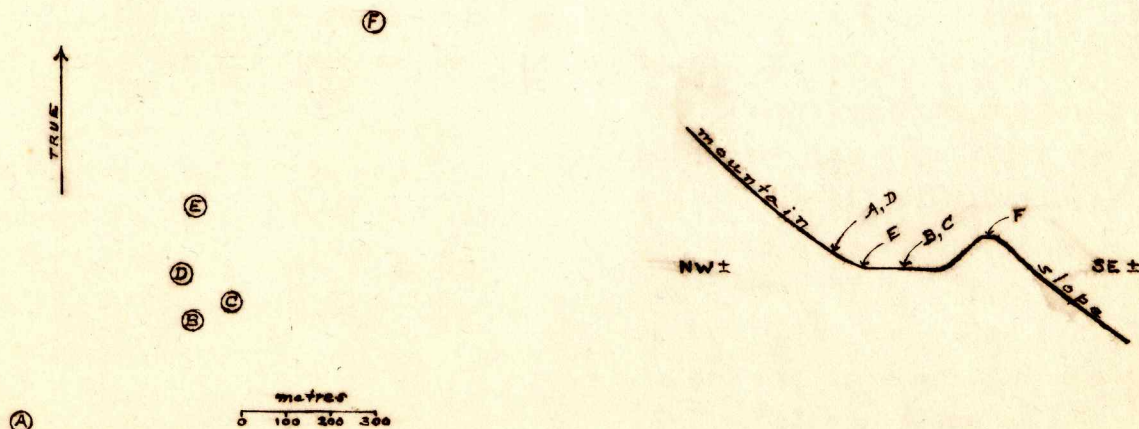
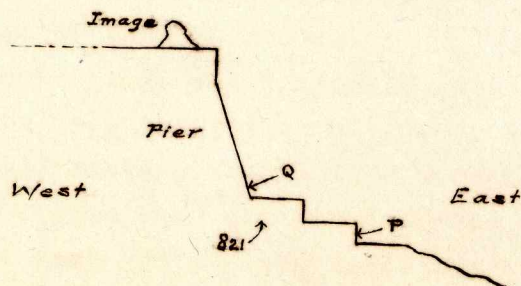


diagram shows the place of the groups (or of select points in them) in plan. The extreme distance from A to F, which is the same thing as the whole length of the narrow shelf, is about twelve hundred metres, or three quarters of a mile. The right hand diagram (which is not to scale) is an ideal profile of the mountain slope, in the same neighbourhood. The mountain slope (as you may judge from the other diagram) faces about south east: so that north east is how you may be supposed here to be looking. You are to understand by the diagram that the places of B and C are on the flat of the shelf. A and D are not on the flat of the shelf, but a little up on the slope. E is just at the junction. The outer edge of the shelf, in many places, rises into little rocky hills, which are the supports, or bastions of the shelf: and the group F is on top of the highest of these bastion hills.

B is the group of my old perspective drawing. That group, and those of A, C, D, and F, are all of about the same order of magnitude, and are the largest in Chipál. E is a small affair: and there are other small affairs in the gaps between A and B, and between E and F. 812/27 (see 812/920): from group A.

That group, which is the one that you have the censes 151 from, is on bearings of north and south, and east and west. Part of the ruins had been laid in heaps by the owners former quarryings: but out of the heaps there still rose a big plastered pier (so to call it), very like that other in group B. That other, which you know the appearance of from my drawing and from a photograph, was the thing from which you had the numbers 741/72. And a job the Chipál man now did, at my direction, while I was in the low country, was to explore this pier of group A.

In this sketch of the profile, which combines what I saw myself, with the mans account of what he found, you look north: and



you understand from what you see, that the pier (like the pier of the other group) has its back to a platform, and faces down hill. This pier is not, like the other one, raised on terraces: but the foot of it was found to put out a couple of shelves, or

steps, before reaching the natural ground. On top of the pier, a stone and mortar image was once seated: which though the owner had long since torn it away, I still saw the battered remains of in the rubbish at the foot. It was a thing after the fashion of the mortar image in Saint Francis, that you have my photos of, but smaller: a squat, mis-shapen image, not as high as your knee. And the huge pier had been the pedestal of that contemptible image.

The pier of group B, which also once had an image on it, was found, as I've told you (741/72), to have had two human bodies buried in the foot of it, in the thickness of the mortar. And the character which might be suspected, of that pier, became certain of the pier of group A. The pier, with that image enthroned on it, was founded on dead men, and was a monument of human sacrifice.

In both pier and steps there was found the same great thickness of mortar as in the pier of group B: in fact, in this pier, the whole thickness of the masonry was almost nothing but mortar. And encased in the mortar were the remains, not perhaps of any entire human bodies, but of a great many human heads - now of course mere skulls. In the rise of the step at P, for instance, there were about a dozen and a half of skulls: arranged in three horizontal rows. In the foot of the pier, at Q, the number of skulls was between thirty and forty. And the skulls in the masonry were much out numbered by those in the under lying earth. Skulls were crowded in the earth under the shelves. And in the neighbourhood of 821 (see 821), where there were also some whole skeletons, about 80 skulls, the man states, were found in one stack. Between a hundred and fifty and two hundred might be the total of the victims that the monument stood on: a sacrifice which alone would exterminate the poor thirty families or so, which are now the whole people of Chipál.

Yet with all that array of dead men, there was a mean contingent of pottery: and to a digger, the two piers contrasted. The pier of group B exceeded as much in this one in pottery, as this one exceeded that in bones.

812/5(see812/27): skull remains, all from the mortar. The bones in the earth were too rotten or fragil for the man to try and save. Those in the mortar, though in a good state, were nearly all stuck fast to the mortar, and destroyed by the crow bar and pick ax. These few were what the man could get loose. The earth in some of the specimens, is earth that had filtered in through cracks of the mortar.

814-29-148-44  
812-29-148-45  
813-29-148-46

812/4 (see 812/5): three lower jaws. The teeth may show that the victims were not old. The 15 teeth of number 814 were all its teeth: see 835.

29-148-1  
815 (see 812/5): a skull with a hole broken in the side, and the lower jaw stuck in the hole: an affidavit to the bloody page of Sahagún. The jaw is now fixed in the hole by the adhering mortar.

The skull is artificially deformed: bulging at the sides, and with the forehead depressed. See 877: also 211.

816/21 (see 812/27): from the earth under the shelves. Pottery or stone, which though found mostly broken, had evidently been laid out where they were: and had no clear counterpart in the pier of group B. *long fresh red fine*

816/20 (see 816/21): from under the shelf of P: see diagram of 812/27.

816: a small red pot, with a high spreading neck, and no feet. Cat-beast ornamentation: the head of the beast sticking out like a handle. The bottom is not painted red, but left cream-colour: and so is the head of the beast: see 820. Height, 15 centimetres. Width of the mouth, 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Entire, excepting for a couple of small chips. See 817. *lead made in mude*

11488  
11489 817: a common obsidian knife, found inside 816.

818/20 (see 816/20): three bowls, each with three hollow rattling feet. Cream coloured, except what is painted red. *red on buff*

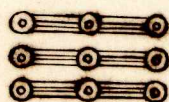
11490 818: in 4 pieces. Feet dog faced. Outside painted red, in rays. Height, 11 cm. Across the top, about 20. Complete. *red on buff*

819/20 (see 818/20): found one on top of the other: the top one mouth down, like the cover on a dish.

11491 819: 5 pieces. The under one. Flat bottomed, and the feet cylindrical, as in 632. Outside red. Height, 10 cm. Across the top, 22. Complete, except that the pellet of one foot is lost.

11492 820: 5 pieces. The upper one. Feet dog faced, as in 818. Simple geometric incised ornament on the side. Outside mostly red. But as in 818, the dog faces are left unpainted: see 816. Height, 10<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cm. Across the top, 19. Not quite complete: a piece as wide as your thumb missing from the rim.

11493 821 (see 816/21): packed as 7 loose pieces and a paper: all the pieces fit together. A tall censer (or whatever it may have been), a tall coarse jar like 676, but with the sides nearly straight. No flanges, but a column of 7 spikes on each side; and stuck on in front, an



ornament like this: three rows of buttons, laid on three pair of (what you might call) cords. Inside dirty with smoke and ashes. Outside overlaid with white, perhaps lime. Height, about 56 cm. Mouth, about 30. Half of one of the three front things missing, and one spike. Otherwise complete.

The jar stood in the earth, under the middle line of the pier and stairs, at the place marked in the diagram (812/27), and had round about it that great stack of skulls I mentioned: while in front of it, side by side, were three whole skeletons. Possibly the things of 816/20 are to be connected with those skeletons.

- 822 (see 812/27): from the earth inside the pier. 5 pieces fitting together. A coarse low flat-bottomed incense bowl, with no feet. *small*  
Spikes round top and bottom: and in front, a semi-human, semi-cat-beast face. Inside dirty, like the inside of 821. Outside red. *large red*  
Height, about 9 cm. Bottom width, 13. Very incomplete, but has most of the face. *spike*

11494

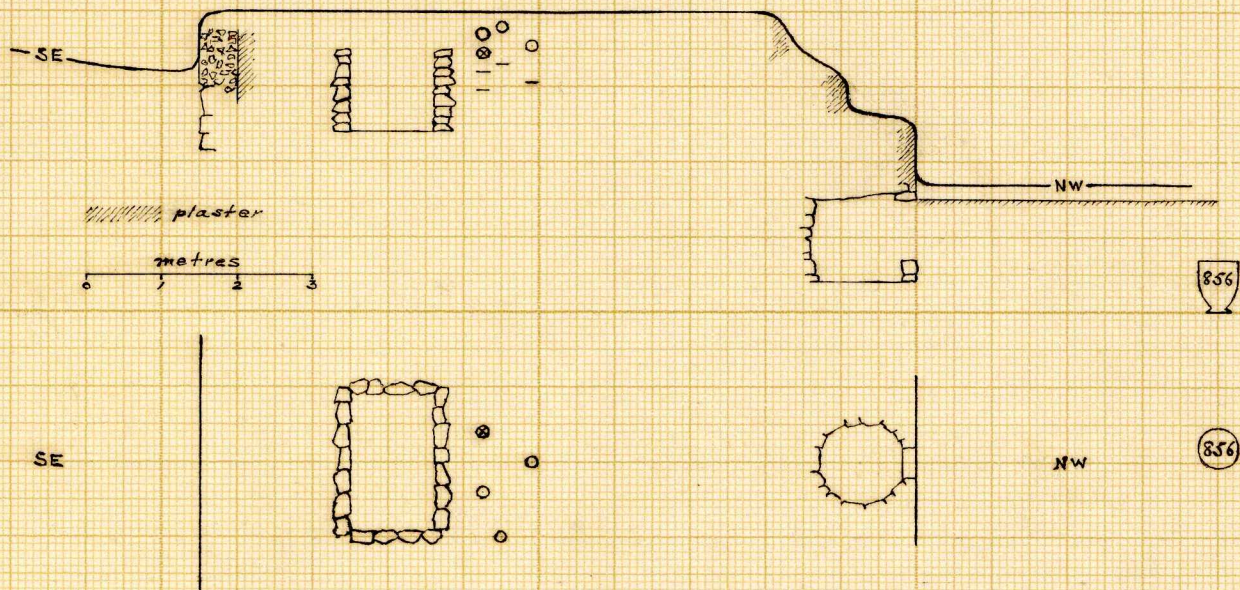
The jumble of broken pottery that was mixed with the inside earth of the pier, was very inferior, both in quality and quantity, to that in the pier of group E, and I kept only this piece.

- 828/7 (see 812/27): indistinctly from the whole digging. See also 919.  
11495 828: a snail shell, perhaps from the sea. Length, 6 cm.  
11496 824: a hollow flat pottery thing, slightly ornamented: Length, 5 cm.  
825/7: stone beads.  
11497 825: 5 green beads, pipe-stem shape.  
11498 826: 1 flattish, oblong green bead. Length, 4 cm.  
11499 827: 7 coarse beads, not green.  
828: nothing: ~~skipt~~ in numbering.

829/78 (see 812/920): from group E: from which you already have the numbers 627/772. The bearings of the group are north west, south east, and so on. In signifying the buildings of the group, I use the numbers of my perspective drawing. Some of my diggings in the group only satisfied a curiosity. The places I have anything to send you from, are mound I: the yard between I and III: and mound V.

829/37 (see 829/73): from mound I.

My exploration of the mound was from north west to south east, on the middle line, and gave a cross section like this:



The ruins of group E, as I've said, are mainly on the flat of the shelf, but they cross the whole width of the flat, and mound I is at the foot of the outer border of hills. Consequently you see in the cross section, with south east on your left, that the ground on that side of the mound is higher than on the opposite side, and keeps on rising. On that opposite side, the side towards the rest of the group, the ground is level: and below the top soil, that is to say about a span below the present surface, is found to be covered, or sprinkled, with the remains of a thin plaster floor.

The sides of the mound are masonry: and on the hill side of the mound (where the ground has probably been somewhat filled by wash from the hill) an excavation to the bottom of the masonry showed nothing but a blank wall: a wall which in its under half was made of big stones laid up dry, and in its upper half, of small stones with mortar. And inside that rough wall were found the remains of an other wall, or vertical surface, smoothly plastered. The actual outside wall had been built up against that earlier wall, or what ever it was: an instance of the endless signs of alteration that you find throughout these ruins.

The front side of the mound, that is to say the north west side, was in a state of ruin: but on clearing, showed the remains of some stair formation, faced with a thickness of plaster.

The filling of the mound, as usual, was earth: and the flat top of the mound was a surface of mere gravelly earth: as if, possibly, in expectation of a superstructure.

Photo 132 is a view of the front side of the mound, looking from a point north of III. The slope with a crooked stump on it, at the right hand side of the picture, is a piece of the north east slope of the ruin of III. Across the top of the picture is the hill that I said, with mound I at the foot. My trench, in the middle of the mound, has its mouth about half way up the height of the front: and the broken slope under the mouth, is not my dump (which is outside the picture), but the lower part of the face of the mound, with its ruins of stair formation. Just in front of the mound, where the man in the yard stands, the stakes on each side of him are in continuation of the lines of the trench. You cant see plain in the foto, but there is a piece of trench between the man and the front under ground chamber of my sketches, and the chamber is already cleaned out and done with.

That chamber was not my discovery. On the front side of it, as my sketches indicate, there was a door. And the top of that door, being near the surface, had become exposed, and the chamber had long since been entered, and of course emptied, by the Chipál man, and by some predecessor. The Chipál man still found some skulls and other bones in it. The chamber, which was evidently for a sitting burial, was seen, after digging the mud out of it, to be a round, stone-lined chamber, without mortar: measuring a little more than a metre in all directions. The sides, except at the door, were somewhat barrel shaped (see 930/55): and the floor, which was earth, was as usual in burial chambers with doors, decidedly below the level of the door step. The door was about 40 centimetres wide, and about twice that in height: and the top of it about at the level of the plaster floor of the yard.

In view of the situation of that chamber, I suspected an other chamber, or an other burial, probably more important, in the upper level of the mound, and opened the trench that you have already seen (photo 132). In photo 133, in which you stand on top of mound III, you see the digging a little later and a little closer. In the shadow at the bottom, in a line with the middle stake, you distinguish a blacker shadow, which is the upper part of the door of the under ground chamber. Above, is the same broken slope as in 132: but the upper trench is deeper, and the white block at the top of the slope now sticks up in the mouth of the trench like a tooth. The block is

a remnant of the plaster face of the stair formation: and I had preserved it as a point to measure from. The things at the far end of the trench are not any structures, but the momentary shape of the digging.

I expected to meet the burial I was looking for, some what in front of the middle of the mound: but I reached the middle without meeting anything, not one bone nor pot sherd. Just past the middle, however, I came on four skeletons, one after another, embedded in the earth. They were the remains of bodies that had been buried sitting: and in photo 134, you see one of the skeletons in place, incrustated on the face of the digging. The bones are cleared of earth as much as possible, but still undisturbed. On top you see the skull, which has sunk, and turned over: and on this side of it the bent knee joints: while between the knees hangs the jaw bone. You see that the leg bones towards you are the upper leg bones: so that the dead man faced away from you. You will find that the photo 132, which was taken at the same time as this, shows the same skeleton.

The four skeletons were distributed in the way you see shown in my diagrams by those little circles: which you may suppose to be the skulls of the sitting skeletons. The level of the seat, in each case, would be some half metre lower: as I've signified in the cross section by the horizontal strokes. I've brought all four burials into the cross section: though you see by the plan, that only one was actually on the middle line. There was no stone about the burials: and the hollows that the burials must have been in (to allow the skulls, for instance, to drop, and turn over) must have been <sup>covered and</sup> lined, if they had a lining, with sticks, or something perishable. And while two of the dead had the death bead in the mouth (see 830, 832), it was remarkable that there was no pottery: excepting, in deed, that one of the skulls had a coarse bowl capsized on it, like a bonnet.

Just after getting through those skeletons, you see by the diagrams that I came to a stone wall: and I saw that I had now found my chamber. Photo 135 is a view of the digging at that stage. The point of view is the same as in 133, the top of mound III. The trench in front of the under ground chamber has been brought further out, so that you now see plainly to the bottom of the door. At the front of the trench above, you see the path to the right, that has been cut for the barrow men. Further back, in the floor of the trench, a couple of big stones still lie where they were found. Further back, under the pick ax, a block of earth waits to be dug away. The trench on

that side is being widened: and what the pick ax leans against, has also to come away. The right hand end of the wall that I had found, is still hidden by the column of earth beyond the pick ax. In the part visible, you see the line of the top stones in the sun. The top of the wall was half a metre below the surface. Below the top stones you see the jutting edges of other stones. The wall, or lining of the chamber, of course has a very rough, uneven appearance, because you are not looking at the face of it. The builders never saw the side that you now see. In the left half of the trench, you don't see the whole height of the wall, because I've already begun to take it down: you see only the earth in the chamber.- The men beyond are starting the digging at the back of the mound. The skulls that you may notice, behind the man who has his back to you, I believe don't belong to this mound.

Photos 136 and 7 show you what was left of the chamber when I was done with it. You understand that you are in the trench, and look towards the hill. The trench has broken through to the back of the mound, and the hole you see at the back, is the top of the back digging. The difference between the two pictures, is merely, or mainly, that in 137 you see a deepening of the trench. The face of the deepening is just at the edge of the chamber. The line of stones in the floor there, that you see in both pictures, is what is left of the wall that you saw in 135. The floor beyond, is the earth floor of the chamber: the floor in 137 being scraped nearly clean. The chamber was oblong: and you see on two sides of it, what I've left standing of the stone lining: of which you now see the inside face. The long side, where in one picture you see a pick ax, is nearly taken down: and what the pick ax leans on, is the earth beyond. The length of the chamber was about 1.8 metres: and the width, which was equal to the height, ~~is~~ about 1.1. There was no door, and the burial must have been from above.

I hardly had the patience to measure the chamber. I might as well not have found it. The burial it once contained, had completely disappeared. As soon as I uncovered the top of the wall, I saw that the roof stones were gone. The stones, as usually happens, might have fallen in: or - as also happens - they might have been taken off for an other building: and the burial at the bottom still remain. But there was something that had a worse look than the ~~would~~ want of roof stones. In digging down inside, it was very soon seen that the earth in the chamber was not that of the surrounding mound, but some earth

that was full of small bits of pottery rubbish. It was plain that the filling up of the chamber had not been by natural ruin. From that moment I had almost no hope. And in fact that filling of earth and rubbish continued to the bottom, and was all the chamber contained. Not only were there no fallen roof stones, there was not the least certain relic either of the burial pottery or of the dead themselves.

The case was one of those Chipál riddles, that I've said (812/920). And the riddle in this case has a complication which it was the special object of my diagrams, to put before you. In all the first part of the trench, as you saw, there was no sign of a burial. Evidently the mound was not a general burial ground. And then all of a sudden, just outside the chamber (as it turned out) were those four burials in the earth. Its almost impossible not to think that these burials, and the chamber, are in some way connected. But in what way? If those burials had been made (by any possibility) to accompany the burials inside the chamber, they would probably have been placed symmetrically: which you see they are not; and also more nearly at the chamber depth. What my fancy would grasp at, would be to suppose that those outsiders were pitcht out of the chamber: and for ~~unzuzuzuzuzuz~~ decencys sake, given that careless ~~burial~~ re-burial. But at that rate the grave robbers, or who ever they were, must have come like body snatchers, immediatly after the burial: because the remains buried outside, so far from being already skeletons, which would have been mere handfuls of bones, were evidently sitting bodies, still in good preservation, with their beads in their mouths.

A few relics of those outside burials, are all that I have to send you for this mound.

829/30 (see 829/37): from one burial.

29-148-49 829: a lower jaw. The rest of the skull was smasht. You see in the teeth, that four grinders had been long lost during life. See 835.

11500 830: a plain stone bead, 2 cm. long. This bead, which had been in the dead mans mouth, the Indian equivalent of Charons obol, was still in place: being found stuck upright, just inside the front teeth of 829: and it might perhaps again be stuck in place. See 832, 878, 945, 1012, 1021, 1030, 1035, 1080: also the Chamá numbers 522/6, 522/3, and others.

831/2 (see 829/37): from one burial. ~~xxxxxxxfittingxxxxxxx~~

29-148-2 831: 4 pieces fitting together. The skull, with some teeth in place, but without the lower jaw. The length of the skull is hardly, if at all, more than the width. The effect is most noticeable in profile. But

the forehead is not unusually depressed. See 815, 834.

832: a stone bead, pendant, 2 cm. long, rudely carved into an animal face. Found in the front part of the mouth of 831. See 830.

833 (see 829/37): from an other of the four burials. A lower jaw with 14 teeth: and you see that the two teeth missing, had been missing in life. See 835.

834/7: from an other burial: which was the burial of the photo 134.

834/6 ( see 834/7): bones articulating together.

834: ~~max~~ (see 834/6): 3 pieces fitting together. Most of the skull, but without teeth. The skull is of the wide variety, but not visibly deformed. The two small pieces (which fit together) are from the side of the right hand eye.

835: the lower jaw of 834. The chin is remarkably round: and you see that this jaw in life, had long lost every grinder. See 815, 829, 833. It would seem as if there must have been some practice of tooth pulling.

836: the two top vertebrae.

837 (see 834/7): the right hand upper leg bone: the only long bone that the whole length of was preserved. Whole length, 42 cm.

838/65 (see 829/73): from the yard between I and III.

In the perspective drawing, you see indicated, on one side of that yard, under the number IV, the remains of a low wall: not a wall of the nature of a fence, but of a line marking a boundary. I now found the remains of a parallel line, on the opposite side of the yard, at the same distance from the mounds: and the yard bounded by those lines is ascertained to be a grave yard: which with its plaster floor (see 829/37), I make no doubt was also a place of dancing: conformably to present Indian customs. How the burials may be distributed throughout the yard, I don't know: but the place of important burials is the middle line. The culminating points of the line, of course are the mounds - the burials that show above the surface. But the influence of the line was seen to continue plainly under the floor of the yard. A trench was opened from mound I to mound III. Remains of burials were thick. None were of great interest. But it was soon found that those appearing along the sides of the trench, might be neglected, and unceremoniously cut through. Exploration of them led to nothing but bones, and the coarsest pottery. What interest there was, was on the middle line. See 875/8.

You saw the beginning of the trench in photo 135. ~~It~~ In 138 you see it drawing to an end. You look down from the trench of mound I: and the first thing in front of you is the block of plaster

with  
heavy  
corn  
red  
like  
11332  
some  
fine  
rough  
very  
naught

29-148-50  
29-148-51

that you saw before in the mouth of that trench. In the middle of the picture is mound III, with the same crooked stump on it as you saw in photo 132: and beyond is mound V. The Chipál man, sitting at the foot of mound III, is watching the work in the trench. The remains of II have been demolisht, and the place past. The black hole at the far end of the trench, in the middle, is the upper part of the door into III. See 628/75.

About the depth of the burials in the yard, there would seem to have been a good deal of variation: but much the greater part of the remains met with, were at three quarters of a metre, or a metre, below the floor: which amounts to saying, not far from the level of the under ground chamber of mound I (829/37). An occasional stone, but no stone-work was met with: nor (except in the case of pot burials) any remains of the original protection, or separation, of the burials. Skulls, bones, dishes, obsidian knives, followed each other in the stiff red clay, in one indistinct stream: and in mentioning what I pickt out to save, I shall not usually recall its precise place.

838/44 (see 838/65): I include these merely as samples of great quantities that I threw away.

838/40 (see 838/44): totally without ornament.

838: a little pot without foot or handles. Height, 10 cm. Mouth, 6. Entire. *rude coarse*

11502  
11503  
839: 1 loose piece and a paper. A bowl of common shape, with a low round foot. Height, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  22 cm. Mouth, 17. Complete except for slight chips. *low low red*

11504  
840: a two handled pot, of the shape of 634/7. Height, 11 cm. Mouth, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Pots like this were specially abundant. *low low*

11505  
11514  
841: packt as 4 loose pieces and a paper. A bowl with bottom not quite flat, and sides slightly flaring. Inside blackened. Outside white. Height, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Across the mouth, 16. Complete. *see 11332 red foot buff above*

843/4: found together. *11514 842 obsidian knife flake*

11506  
843: 2 loose pieces and a paper. A coarse bowl with very flaring sides, and three hollow rattling feet, dog faced. Inside blackened. Outside red, with a rude geometrical pattern in black. Height, 9 cm. Across mouth, about 20. Broken by the pick ax, and not quite complete. *low red coarse m.p.*

11507  
844: a little smooth red pot, with a short neck and a round foot. Height, 13 cm. Mouth, 7. Entire. *low red low*

11508  
845 (see 838/65): 2 loose pieces and 3 papers. A small jar with a round spreading foot, and contracted mouth, and some incised geometrical ornament. Inside light brown. Outside, a shiny blue, or lead colour: *lead glaze low*

and the pottery (for Indian pottery) unusually good and hard. See 874, 883, 1004, 1087. Height,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Broken by the pick ax, but complete: except for some old chips off the foot.

846/7 (see 838/65): found together.

11509 846: a very coarse jug, or pitcher, in the shape of a bellied cylinder, with a flat bottom and one handle. Height, 17 cm. Mouth, about 11. Entire. *long neck hole*

11510 847: a small red pot with a low neck and no foot, and with bird ornamentation: the head <sup>and tail</sup> of the bird sticking out like handles. Height, 9 cm. Mouth,  $6\frac{1}{2}$ . Entire. *short neck*

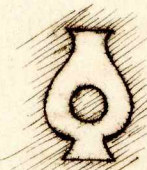
11511 848 (see 838/65): a coarse pot showing a variety of the boat shape, or shoe shape. See under number 16, of 804. Height, 15 cm. Mouth, about 8. Entire, except that the rim is a little chipped, and was so buried. *sh. slip long*

11512 849 (see 838/65): a jug with a high, wide, quasi-cylindrical neck, no foot, and a slight moulding round the rim, and round the top of the belly. Inside dirty. Outside white. Height, about 23 cm. Mouth, 14. A chip in the rim, big enough to put your finger in. Otherwise entire. *ringed bottom for, maybe 11512 type*

11513 850 (see 838/65): 1 loose piece and a paper. A smooth red jar, quasi-cylindrical, slightly bellied, and with a round spreading foot. The foot however, is closed across the bottom, with a flat bottom; and is hollow, with slits in the side, and doubtless rattles. I've not got the earth out. Height,  $21\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Incomplete: a small hole in the side, and two pieces out of the rim. See 851. *ringed mouth long red*

11514 851: an obsidian knife found in 850.

11515 852 (see 838/65): a red earthen vessel in the shape of a bent tube, the ends of the tube uniting in the neck. The vessel has a round spreading foot. You can grasp either branch of the tube: so that this odd shaped vessel, you might say was its own handle. Height, 22 centimetres. Mouth, 9. Damaged about the rim. *ringed short long red*



853/4 (see 838/65): found together.

11516 853: a fragment of a cylinder pot. Inside red. Outside white, with a faded geometrical pattern in yellow. Height of the pot, 18 cm. *ringed*

11517 854 (see 853/4): <sup>4 pieces fitting together:</sup> a cylinder pot with two opposite incised pictures: but with a good deal of defacement. Inside blackish. Outside mainly white, or was white: with a brown ring of cut hieroglyphics at top and bottom. I've not cleaned the pot, but I see that the hieroglyphics (which are a repetition of one hieroglyphic) and the pictures (which virtually repeat each other) are very like what you see in my *red*

rubbing of 1075: only that the hieroglyphics are of ~~and~~ an other drawing, and the persons face in the opposit direction. Height, 17 cm. Across the top, ~~13 1/2~~ 13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>. Complete, except for a hole you could put your finger in. But the hole is not in the pictures. See 855.

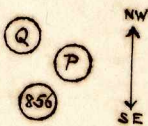
11518 855: an obsidian knife found in 854.

856 (see 838/65): many pieces: for packing, see 856 A/B. The big pot that you see in photo 139. One or two pieces that fell from the rim, are missing in the picture. Coarse red pottery. The pot has four handles: not round the top, but round the middle: and has a round, spreading foot: and had a lid. See 857. The pot contained human remains (see 858/65), and is a burial pot:- not a pot buried beside the dead man, but in which the dead man was buried. And I should suppose that the four handles were to allow several people to help in carrying the load, and to let it down to its place by ropes. With ropes through the handles, I drew the pot up. Height, 71 cm. Mean width across the top (which was warpt into an oval), 54 or 55. Weight, about 24 kilos, or 53 pounds. Complete.

11519

The situation of the pot is shown in connexion with my diagrams of mound I (see 829/37). You see there how deep the pot was buried: resting at about a metre and a half below the floor of the yard: and with its mouth at about the level of the door step of the chamber under mound I. In the photograph, you stand on mound I, and look towards the left hand slope of III. Towards the top of the picture, and towards the right, you may recognize, under two level stones, the same black hole that you saw in 138, and that I said was the top of the door into III. The trench is not so far on as in that picture, and on this side of the black hole, that hollow square that you can make out the remains of, with ferns in it, is the remains of II: which the trench has not quite reacht. In the other picture (138), in which the trench has been widened on one side, the basket is not far from where the pot had been:- which is the place where you now see it: empty, and disengaged from the surrounding clay, but still unmoved.

The pot was not alone. There were three such pots: all at the same deep level, and all in a cluster, like this. As the digging travelled north west, the first found of the three was 856: and in the photograph, where the face of the digging has barely past 856, the two P and Q, are still undiscovered.



Nobody can suppose that that company of pots is accidental. No doubt, whether by family or office, the people buried in them wer in

856, continued

some way connected. And a fourth pot is to be added to the three: that fourth pot being the pot 627, that you already have.

You saw just now in photo 139, that the digging was on the point of reaching the ruins of II. The cluster of three pots was in the neighbourhood of that monument: and in fact the pot Q was directly under it. But it was that very monument, you may remember, that the Chipál man had found covering 627. 627 must have been nearly on top of Q. That 627, though not big enough for the body of a grown person, may have contained ashes or other relics (see 890), or even been a cenotaph (see 1051/63). But whether in fact or in representation, no doubt it was of the nature of a burial pot: the crowning, and one ornamental pot of the cluster.

The three pots of the trench were all about one width: but there was notable variation in depth, and in the arrangement of handles. One pot (that you can see the remains of beside the trench, in photo 135) had eight handles, arranged in two rings. All three pots, though standing upright in place, were much cracked and broken: and this that I send you, besides being the biggest of the three, was the only one, that when the earth was taken away, still held together to be lifted out of the trench. When this pot came to be packed, however, I found that in any way I could pack it, being already weak and broken, its own weight kept on breaking off new pieces: and for safety, I finished breaking it with my own hands.

856 A/B: the pieces of 856: packed as 30 loose pieces and 3 papers: of which the one paper 856B contains the small pieces I have not actually fitted.

857 (see 838/65): 6 packets wrapped in Indian corn husks, and one paper. The lid of one of the burial pots. See 856.

The pots had lids of the same coarse pottery as themselves, and the lid was like a great bowl upside down. The dead man sat in the pot. But his head over looked the rim: and the lid had to be deep enough, or high enough, to come over his head. The lid was sometimes like any bowl, and even had a foot. But this lid 857, in place of a useless foot, had a stuck on ornament, in the shape of a human head.

In the photo 139, that you were looking at, you see this lid still in place. It is the object that appears in that window, or niche, in the face of the digging. The lid is the lid of the pot P, and exactly covers that unseen pot. The lid is only partly cleared, but you see the head and face:— a face which is not the symbolic death face, with closed eyes (see 1052), but a peculiar face which might

11520

imaginably be a portrait. You cant see it in the photo, but the body of the lid has arms traced on it: and round the bottom there are handles. What looks like a navel is a broken handle.

Height, about 37 cm. Incomplete: a hole in the back of the bowl, and in the top of the head. And all the head part is very weak and rotten. Ive been afraid to take off the original field packing of corn husks.

This was the only lid worth saving (see 858/65), and though exactly the width of the pot that was under it, you will find is not quite the width of 856. Yet there would be little misrepresentation in showing the lid on top of that pot. The lids were not always a good fit. And in the very case of 856, the pots own broken lid (which was a plain bowl) was so much less than the width of the pot, that instead of resting on the rim of the pot, it fitted just inside, and must have rested, originally, on the dead mans shoulders.

858/65: from the contents of the burial pots.: See 856, 857.

In spite of the lids, which though still in place, were as broken as the pots themselves, the pots were full of loose earth. And embedded in that earth, confused remains of more than one person were found in each pot. Where the confusion was least, which was in 856, it was to be seen that in the upper part of the pot there were the remains of a sitting skeleton: with the knees drawn up, and facing towards mound III. Associated with that skeleton was a piece of pottery (863), which there might have been room for in the dead mans lap: while in the bottom of the pot, lay some confused and discoloured remains (including the skulls) of two other skeletons: with which there was no pottery.

Of course there were never three persons buried at once in the pot, nor two. What I suppose, is that from time to time, the pot was opened for a new burial: and the previous occupant all but ousted. See 812/1090: and for a case especially similar, 941/3.

In the case of pot F, where the confused evidence of the bones might seem to be of the same sort, there was a peculiar independent proof of the fact of opening. Some missing pieces of the lid, 857, were found inside the pot: not on top, however, but under lying the top bones. The lid had been broken, and some pieces had fallen into the pot before the last filling was completed.- The re-opening of the pots, at the depth where they stood, must have been a troublesome, unhandy sort of job, and plainly the lids were very liable to be broken. The lid of 856 had a big hole in the top: and that hole then

remedied by a big covering bowl: so that that pot had come to have a double lid.

The pot C was remarkable for containing, besides bones, a great deal of broken, or mostly broken pottery: and for the violent artificial confusion of the whole contents. The upper, and greater part of the pot, was the place of the broken pottery, mixt with earth. Below that came bones, including the remains of at least three skulls: while in the bottom, were two or three big stones, which had broken out the bottom of the pot. It would seem that the pot, for some reason, had been emptied: but not to put in a new burial. The old bones, or a part of them, were then thrown back, along with some perhaps accidental stones: and on top of that, was shovelled in the pottery - where ever it came from. Only a very small part of the pottery could have been present originally, with any dead man in the pot. In the fact of having been opened, and emptied, and filled up again, this pot is very like the upper chamber of mound I (829/37): but in an other way it reminds me of the inside of the piers (see under 822). The recurrence of cavities full of broken pottery, not of the character of mere rubbish, seems to call for some general explanation.

In the variously disturbed contents of the three pots, there was very little that I cared to save.

858/62 (see 858/65): bones representing the three persons of 856, and showing the difference of colour between upper and lower bones.

858: a piece of the jaw of the top person.

859: a piece of the jaw of the skull next below.

860: 2 pieces fitting together. Part of the top of the skull of 859.

861/2: (see 858/62): most of the bottom skull. Although it was the bottom skull, and is very fragil, it was the only one in the pot, or in any of the pots, that the greater part of, was not past saving.

861: 1 main piece and 5 papers: being pieces all fitting together. The cranium, nearly complete. The shape is wide, but not deformed.

862: part of the lower jaw.

863/5 (see 858/65): pottery.

863: a little heavy smooth red vase, with a round foot. Up and down grooves on the belly. Height,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Mouth, about 7. Entire.

This was the piece of pottery with the top skeleton of 856.

864/5: from the pot C.

864: a small low bowl, with a round foot. Two opposit holes bored in the foot. Inside dirty. Outside white, with a much ~~dir~~ effaced pattern

*long down  
light red  
red & buff  
fluted lines*

29-148-6

29-148-7

11521

11522

in black: a pattern with some likeness to that of 927/8. Height, about 7 cm. Mouth, 14. Entire, except for slight chips. *my points here*

11523 865 (see 864/5): 3 pieces fitting together. A bowl of a blackish colour, globular shape, with a round foot and a contracted mouth. Ornamented on two sides with spikes: and in front, with a representation of a leopard (or some cat beast): the animal being raised on its hind legs, and springing at you with uplifted paws. But there is no body. The legs proceed directly from under the mouth. See 627, 755. The height will be about 23 cm. Very incomplete, but the cat beast is all present, except one ear. *large one*

866: nothing: skipt in numbering:

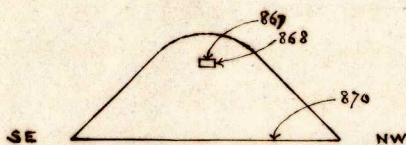
867/73 (see 829/73): from mound V. That mound, which you had a sight of in photo 138 (see 838/65), you have a more distant sight of, but still from the same side, in 140. In that photo, which takes in nearly all the ground of the ruins of this group, you stand on the hill above mound I (see 829/37), on that slope that you saw in photo 135, and in others, and look a little north of north west. You look across the whole width of the shelf of the ruins (see 812/920, diagrams) to the foot of the mountain slope. Below you is mound I, which you now see from the back: and you see a man, or the head of a man, in the back digging. Beyond him, in the chamber, is an other man: and beyond that, the trench: and then the other trench: and mound III, with the pellard tree on it. The flat ground beyond mound III brings you to the base of mound V.

On each side of that mound, both the right hand side and the left, you can make out that the ground falls away. The ruins of this group are laid out on a low flat ridge, which crosses the shelf like a causeway, with a hollow on each hand: and mound V lies across the the width of that ridge. The conspicuous wall in the right hand part of the picture, is one of the many walls built by the Chipál man out of stone from the ruins: and that wall runs along the right hand brow of the ridge, to the right hand corner of mound V.

Beyond mound V, the ruins are obscured by bush: but looking over the top of mound V, it happens you can see a white thing, with a level top. That white thing, is the pier XX, with its plaster front.

Up and down the side of mound V, both in this photo and in 138, you see a sort of trench. It was a digging once started by the Chipál man, to explore the mound: not knowing that he was working on the back side. He new opened a trench on the front side, which is the north west side. The building has been much ruined, superficially,

by the extraction of stone for walls; but originally, without much doubt, it was a building resembling that markt XII, in my perspective drawing of the ruins of the Shoeh; excepting that in stead of a single wide stair way, there were two narrow stair ways, side by side. On top of the mound, were the remains of the pedestal of some plaster image, or monument. The trench now dug, which went to the middle of the mound, and down to the level of the ground, showed that the mound internally, was mere earth, and contained no chamber: nor, excepting for one thing, any sign of structure. The one thing was a



big flat oblong stone, which this diagram indicates in cross section. The stone, which I afterwards saw lying in the trench, and may have weighed a couple of tons, was placed just at the middle of the mound, the

man says, about a quarter of the way down from the top: with its length parallel to the length of the mound. Associated with the stone was a trifle of pottery and beads: and underneath it were the remains of probably two human skeletons.

867/9 (see 867/73): associated with the big stone; 867 being found seated on top, and 868/9, just in front of the stone.

867 (see 867/9): 4 loose pieces and a paper: pieces all fitting together. A small pot with a high spreading neck, and three hollow rattling feet: and one of the feet lengthened into a handle. Brown stuff, partly painted red: and with a ring of geometric ornament, which is partly incised, and partly cut through, making fret work. Height, about 16 cm. Mouth,  $10\frac{1}{2}$ . Broken by the pick ax, but nearly complete: a narrow gap in the neck, and a couple of small holes in the belly.

868 (see 867/9): a shoe shaped vessel, not so coarse as 848. This one has a low neck and no handle. Height, 10 cm. Mouth,  $8\frac{1}{2}$ . Entire, except for some old damage in the back of the neck. See 869.

869: found inside 868. Four globular beads of green stone: three of them rather large, 2 cm. in diameter. See 1053.

870 (see 867/73): from the ground level, at about half way in towards the middle of the mound. 2 pieces fitting together. The hollow foot of some large earthen vessel, with enough of the adhering vessel, to cover the hollow. The foot was now itself used as a vessel (see 871), and was found, so to speak, mouth up, but with no earth inside: the mouth being perfectly closed by the loose piece, used as a lid. See 871.

871: found inside 870. 15 small stone beads, two of them bigger than the

*missed  
case  
rough*

*shoe  
hollow  
case*

*missed  
foot*

11524

11525

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11528

871, continued

rest, and of a hatchet shape. See 1053.

872/3 (see 867/73): from the trench, not located.

11529 872: a piece of carved wood: like the handle of something, but cut off short. Length, 9 cm. The only piece of wood found in any digging.

11530 873 (see 872/3): a piece of the upper leg bone of some animal. The bone is polished, has one end cut off, and has a row of notches, like tally marks. Length, 18 cm. See 1028.

874 (see 812/920): from group C. <sup>2 pieces.</sup> A quasi-cylindrical jar, slightly bell mouthed and slightly bellied, and with a low round spreading foot. All one side of the jar is taken up with an ornament which is partly incised but mostly stuck on, and represents an armed man: a man standing with his back to the jar, and nearly the height of the jar. In his right hand (to mention a few details) the man has a spear. He has a shield on his left arm, and a helmet on his head. <sup>the</sup> But the helmet is the head of a monstrous bird. The mans face (which is bearded) looks out from between the birds jaws: while what might be the wings of the bird, or else a feather cape, is displayed behind the mans head, on the sides of the jar. See the Roknima number, 109. The jar is the same hard, ringing pottery as 845, with the same colours: but in this jar the colours are mixt in irregular patches: apparently some effect of the baking. Height, 18 cm. Mouth 12. Complete.

Things you already have from group C are 773/80. The ruins of that group, which lie parallel to these of group B, and on a similar ridge across the shelf (see 867/73), have been much destroyed, as I've told you before, by quarrying, and I did very little digging in them. This 874, the finding of which was the Chipal mans happy fluke, was in the same yard of the ruins, and nearly in the same spot, as 775/7. The man, in working there, over turned a small block of stone and mortar, and saw a flat stone under it, flush with the yard. Picking up the stone, he found it was the lid of a little stone box, which just contained this pot. Digging was continued, but the box had nothing below it.

875/8 (see 812/920): from group D.

It happens you can see the place of those ruins in photo 140. On the right hand side of the picture, where I've put a cross, you see a clump of bush. That bush is on the ruins, and you can make out an appearance of stone and plaster. The ground may look level, because you are looking from a height. But in fact the pier XX, of the other group (see 867/73) is already on the spring of the slope: and group D is higher on the same slope. A stone started from there, will very

*unique  
wash  
unique*

*large  
red  
lead*

easily keep on rolling, down to group C.

These diagrams, representing a surface view of the ruins, and a cross section, though I've suppressed many details, and others may not be quite exact, will give you a general notion of the arrangements. The ruins are laid out on bearings of about N 37 E, and so on: and consist, in the main, of one big oblong platform: which is divided by low walls into three unequal yards. At the north east end of the platform, but outside it, and at a lower level, is a small contiguous platform, also oblong, and about half the length of the side of the main platform above it: and some perfectly lost work that I did, was down in the corner between the two platforms.

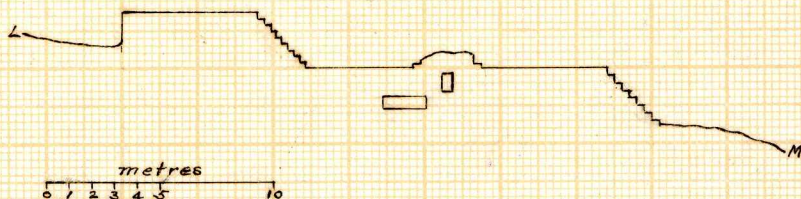
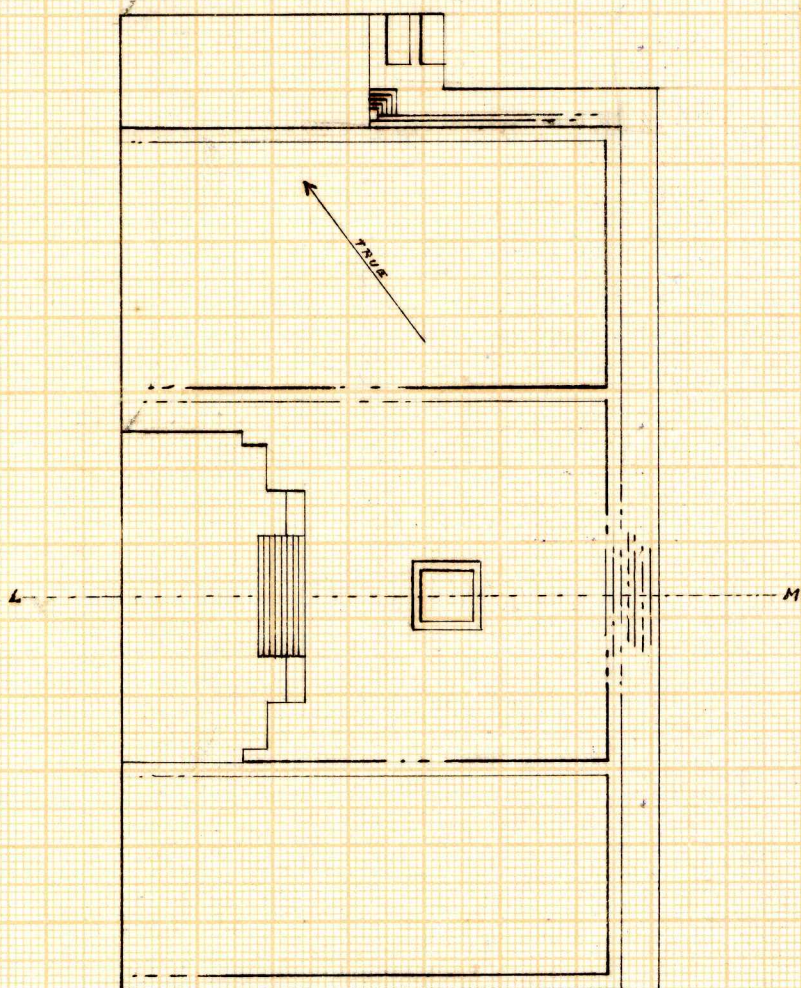


Photo 141 will explain the diagram: You look down from the easterly corner of the main platform: The two trees are on the ruin of the small platform: and the man below is at the easterly corner of that platform. Between him and you are two parallel

blocks of ruined masonry: which together with the little corner stairs, and the pavements, are indicated in the diagram. The whole corner, as I first saw it, was choked with earth and ruin. The only thing visible, of what you see there, was the top of one of the blocks of masonry: and

the sight of that was what induced me to dig. The blocks were just the size and shape of what in Europe would be taken for graves.

But what ever the blocks may have been, they had nothing either in them or under them, but mere stone or earth. Photo 142 is after the blocks, and the pavement under them, were dug away. Where the handle of the shovel sticks up, is where, in the other picture, the man was. The man above the corner stairs, in this picture, is coming down the shelving wall of the main platform. Those corner stairs (which I afterwards demolished) were stairs to the little platform.

The remainder, and much the greater part, of my work in these ruins, was in the middle yard of the main platform. All three yards were cluttered with ruin: but the middle, and evidently chief yard, had at the hill end of it, a conspicuous building: which the diagrams indicate, and photo 143 gives you a general view of. The point of view is the southerly corner of the platform. I have cleaned the face of the building, so that you can see the dislocated stairs and piers, and remains of plaster: and some of the yard in front, with its plaster pavement, is cleaned.

The photos 144 and 5, which you will find to be overlapping views, are taken from the southerly corner of the north east yard, and show you the same building and pavement. And they show you in addition, the greater part of that low square ruin, that you see indicated in the diagrams, near the middle of the yard: and which is precisely in a line with the middle of the stairs. My digging in this yard, was mainly to get under that square thing. That low square thing had the appearance of probably covering some important burial. You will come to an instance in point under 1031/47: but more particularly, this thing had a strong likeness to the low monument which had once marked the important Chipál burial, from which you have the numbers 684/740. But I was well sold. This thing did cover a burial: and a burial which evidently must have been to the Indians, in some way important. But so far as plunder for the museum went, the thing was nearly as bad a sell as the upper chamber of 829/37.

Photo 146 is a view of the ruined monument, after cleaning the borders of it, but before doing any digging. You look at the thing diagonally, the corner next you being the northerly corner. On the side where the pick axis is, which is the side facing the stairs, you see that both the monument and the pavement have sunk, and the pavement is cracked open.

Along that side I opened a trench: and in photo 144 (which was

later than 146, you can see that the pavement, on that side, has been broken through. At right angles to that, I presently opened an other trench, running to the middle of the stairs: so that the digging had something of a T shape. The photo 143, that you saw, was taken at that stage, and you can see there the top of the cross trench, which is the up stroke of the T. The two men that you see, are in the first trench, with their backs to the burial monument.

The pavement, in that digging, was unexpectedly troublesome. It was as much as six inches thick: - and I might mention that it was nearly pure lime, without stones: which leads me to say something else. Without calculating how much lime it must have taken, at that rate, to pave these three yards, you can see in many places in Chipál, both in yards and piers - and the same would apply to the Shoch, and other ruins in the Cuchumatáns - you can see that the people must have burnt enormous amounts of lime: and yet used it most wastefully. Their masonry was bad, and yet in many places they fairly wallowed in mortar. I could suppose that lime was a new discovery, and the people had gone wild over it.

Well as I say, the thick mortar pavement here, though partly cracked, was not at all rotten (like some of these mortar things), and getting through it, was sledge hammer and crow bar work. And the digging below was not much easier: stiff clay that took a pick ax to cut it. At a depth of a little less than two metres, however, it was found that that clay rested on a loose black soil containing pottery rubbish, and remains of fires. The whole depth of clay, consequently, was an artificial fill: and as for the black soil beneath, that, without doubt (as you may judge from my cross section) represented the original surface of the hill side.

The clay filling, from top to bottom, contained occasional bones, and remains of artificially disturbed burials. And in photo 147 you ~~see at one view the remains of~~ see at one view the remains of what were the two plainest of those burials. You look between north east and east, with the square monument on your right, but the camera turned very much down. At the left hand top of the picture, you see the pavement broken through, over the end of the trench. To the right of that, you see the corner, and about half the side of the monument, with the strip of pavement left under it: which in spite of its sunken state (that you already saw), and the under mining of the trench, still holds. One of the disturbed burials, though now nearly dug away, is represented by the pot. The pot, which you see still in place, was embedded in

the clay, but covered with a broken saucer-dish: and along with some skeleton remains, had a remnant of protection, on one side, in the shape of a few stones.

The other disturbed burial, which so far, is only superficially cleared, takes up nearly all the lower part of the picture. The grave, which was for a lying down burial, was an oblong stone box. The top of the box had disappeared: but there was left a good part of the sides and bottom: and in the picture you can see something of the sides. Of the near side, you see a white upright flat stone: and after a gap (where a stone is missing), an other upright flat stone, which is not white. That stone is the half of an Indian mill stone: and the other half is in a like position, on the opposit side of the grave: where you see the top edge of the stone, with the basket beyond. The spindle shaped upper mill stone was also present: also broken in halves: and the halves stuck upright, side by side, in the wall of the grave, next to one of the halves of the lower stone. See 877/8. No doubt the burial was that of a woman: whose mill stones became part of her grave. The right hand end of the grave, as you see it, recedes into the earth under the monument: where you may distinguish some bones sticking up. The left hand end had totally disappeared: but bones at the bottom, were found reaching a little further left than the mill stones. The grave as you see, was filled with earth, and a big stone flung down in the middle of it.

Photo 148 continues the excavation of the same grave. You now now stand in my cross trench, and look straight towards the middle of the square monument: but the outer border of the monument, that the pick ax rested on in photo 146, and that still held in the last photo, is now pulled away. The under mining of the monument has gone a little further, but without yet reaching the end of the disturbed grave. The grave, still full of earth, with the stone in the middle, you now see end-on. On either hand, not quite opposit to each other, you see the halves of the mill stone: and beyond them, the lines of the white flat stones, continuing the sides.

In photo 149, you look from the same cross trench, and in the same direction, and see the grave cleaned out. Ive had to take away the mill stones, and here and there a white stone, but you see the shape of the grave. The white stones are a soft, easy cutting stone, of a stalgmitic nature, abounding along the line of the river. The place where the shovel stands, and the bottom of the grave, though not the sides, were just in the top of that black soil that I mentioned.

875/8, continued

The disturbed grave, which you see I show the place of in the cross section, rested on the old ground. See 1016/29.

In the previous photo, 148, the stake at the top of the picture, is on the middle line, LM, of the stair building and of the square monument: and you see, or at least you guess, what is the fact, that the same line is the middle line of the disturbed grave: a fact which shows the permanency of that line as a locus of important burials. The grave must of course have existed, and been disturbed, before ever the mortar pavement was laid down, or monuments were raised on that pavement: perhaps before there was anything resembling the present platform.

In photo 149, the stone lying flat, at this end, is not a floor stone, but some side, or end stone, fallen down, and so found. Its fall was part of the disturbance: and all that was left of the original contents of the grave, were a quantity of dislocated bones, and some fragments of a dish. And the roof had been carried off, and the grave filled up with stones and earth. Though in a different sort of grave, and in such a different situation, the disturbance had much the same features as that in the upper chamber of 829/37: but with the added innuendo of the stones. Those stones flung into the grave remind me of the stones in the bottom of the burial pot G (858/65).

My cross trench to the stairs, I continued through the stairs to the wall against which the stairs (like most such stairs) were built, and under the like of which, there is sometimes something to be found. But in this case there was nothing: and (excepting 919) my only numbers from either trench are 875/6.

875: the water jar of photo 147 (see 875/8). Smooth, brown. Two handles on the belly and one on the neck: the neck handle ornamented with an animal head, perhaps a dogs head: but the snout is missing (and already was missing). The jar is a trifle bigger than 685, or 686, that you have, but so much like them that I shouldnt have taken the trouble to bring it from Chipál, only that I was using it as a packing case. Height, about 38 cm. Mouth, about 25. Diameter, about 35. Entire, except for the missing snout, and a few holes you might put a pencil through: See 876. *large hole red*

876: found inside 875. A little thin copper tube: cylindrical: about 5 cm. long, and 7 mm. wide. The tube is all over verdigris, and a good deal eaten away, but you can see that it is covered with ornament: rings and spiral tracery. I have fancied that the tube might be a pencil case: though for a some what thinner pencil than 918. *very*

11532

~~876~~  
11533

Aside from earth and some pieces of the broken cover (see 875/8), this copper tube was the only thing in the jar.

877/8 (see 875/8): from the burial under the square monument.

When I had reached the far end of the grave of photo 149, I was already well inside the edge of the square monument, without having met any sign of the expected chamber: nothing but the clay of the platform: so that if a chamber existed, I was now resigned to knowing that it must be something very small. What a small wretched thing it was, when after a little further tunnelling I came to it, you see in photo 150. You look from near the same place as in 148 and 149, though a little closer to the monument: and you will recognize the same stones on top. The grave of 149 has been all pulled away, excepting the last side stone on the left. The chamber, which I've cleared round the sides and top, but not yet opened, is the affair in the hole: an affair put together with a few flat stones, and slabs of broken mortar. There was no door, and the contents were doubtless put in from the top, which was closed with a couple of flat stones. The thing was roughly circular in shape: measuring inside, about 80 centimetres in height, and half that in diameter. The position of it, under the middle of its disproportionat monument, you see in the cross section.

The chamber, when opened, was not full of earth. It had remained hollow: and the total contents of it, were a few handfuls of dust, and a few bones, and a bead. Photo 151 shows you the chamber after opening. I've taken away what in 150, you saw as the front stones of the side and top: and a skull, which had been in the dust at the back, I've brought out to the light. The chamber was just big enough for a cramped sitting burial: and the dead man, whose grave was signalized by a monument, was buried without a single piece of pottery, or anything imperishable, excepting the bead in his mouth.

Photo 152 is a view of the monument and the adjacent digging, when I was done with them. You look down from the top of the stair building. You see the pavement, and the cross trench, and the trench next the square monument. The stairs at one end of that trench, are merely the diggers stairs in the earth. At the opposit end of the trench, you may recognize the broken edge of the pavement, that you saw in 147: and along the border of the monument (which is the inner border), the same row of stones as in photos 148 to 50. On top of the ruin of the monument, in the left hand far corner, you see where I threw the halves of the upper and lower mill stones, of the long grave: stones which my diggers,

afterwards, thought good enough to carry off. Below in the pit, you see the flat stone which is the same remnant of the long grave as you saw in 150: and in the darkness beyond, you may trace the presence of the stones of 151.

29-48-48  
877 (see 877/8): the skull of photo 151. The photo shows three teeth in place, but you will now find only two. The skull, which is quite well preserved, has an unusual degree of artificial deformity. The length (from eye brows to back) is about 14 cm., while the width is nearly 17. The width is actually more than the length: in the proportion of about 118 to 100. The shortening is all at the back. The back is flattened and prest forward, and the skull bulges out horribly, above and behind the ears. But the forehead is not prest back. So far from being unnaturally deprest, the forehead (for an Indian) is unnaturally upright, with bulging temples. The owner, in life, must have had an extraordinary appearance. And the deformity is not even symmetrical, but quite askew. The skew is most visible when you look at the skull up side down. An other skull with the same sort of deformity was found near the jar 875, but was too broken to save. See 804, number 1: and 815.

11534  
878 (see 877/8): an ill made bead of green stone. Length, 2 cm. Found with the relics of the lower jaw, and doubtless originally in the dead mans mouth. See 830. *jade*

879/83 (see 812/920): from group E. Those ruins, which are laid out on bearings of about N37<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> E, and so on, are a very small affair, as I've said, and were so overlaid with sod, that you might easily pass them without noticing them. At the foot of the slope, there was a little terrace, and in front of the terrace was a little yard, about twelve metres square. The yard was separated from the adjoining flat by an almost imperceptible line of stones. I guesst, and it turned out, that the yard was a grave yard: and these things are the result of a little digging along the middle line; the middle line at right angles to the terrace.



Photo 153 is a view of the digging in progress. The terrace, which you dont see, is on your right. You stand on the slope ~~with~~ over the corner of the yard, and look towards the corner diagonally opposit. The flat shelf is here very narrow: and on the left you see the foot of one of the outer hills. The three men digging (whose diggings were afterwards joined) may be supposed to be on the middle line of the yard. One or two things of interest were found in the part near the terrace: between the right hand digger and the middle digger.

Farther out, the digging became more barren, and before I was half across the yard I stopt the work.

The yard, like that of 888/65, had the remains of a thin plaster floor, a couple of decimetres below the present surface: and the things I send you were associated with disturbed bones, lying mostly between 50 and 80 centimetres below the plaster floor.

11535 879 (see 879/83): a diminutive coarse pot, without feet or handles. Height, 5 1/2 cm. Mouth, about 5. Entire.

11536 880 (see 879/83): 10 pieces fitting together. Found broken and dislocated. A plain smooth red bowl, rather thick, with three hollow rattling feet. Feet dog faced. Height, about 9 cm. Across the top, 20. Complete.

11537 881 (see 879/83): 27 pieces fitting together. A tall censer, a coarse red jar of the same nature as 746/50, and others. Side flanges, and a column of spikes in front of each flange. Most of the front is covered with a stuck on ornament representing a human figure, seated, with its hands on its knees. The dress includes a head dress of plumes, and a big circular thing on the breast. The legs, so far as shown, are bare. But the arms are covered with long stuck-on scales, like melon seeds. See the Chipál number 149. The wristlets are represented as made of round scales: and while there is a right hand, there is no left. The left arm, below the wrist, ends in a mere swollen lump: which is covered with round scales. And the face of the figure, with its open, twisted lips, is strongly expressive of pain. Original height of the jar, perhaps about 40 cm. Actually, about 35. Incomplete: and was buried incomplete. All the top rim gone: also the inner bottom: and a big hole behind the shoulder of the figure.

The last use of the jar seemed to have been as a reduced burial pot. Though it was found broken and dislocated, yet the few associated bones, which included a skull, had decidedly the appearance of being contained in that broken jar. Possibly they were the relics (I amused my self by fancying) of a victim tormented according to the torment signified by the figure on the jar.

882/3 (see 879/83): found upright, side by side.

11538 882: a diminutive smooth red jar with a round spreading foot. Height, 12 cm. Mouth, 4 1/2. Nearly entire. The pick ax made a small slit in the belly.

11539 883 (see 882/3): an ornamental pot, or jar: a squat, pot bellied jar, with a contracted neck. The jar is the same smooth, blue and brown stuff, as 874: but in this, for some reason, the brown very easily scales off, and must be handled with care. The ornament, which in its way is very well

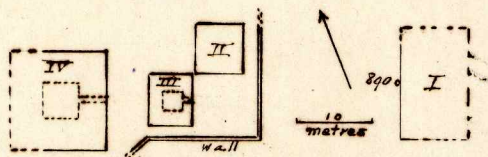
done, is a stuck on ornament, covering one side of the jar, and presenting a grotesque human face: the jar, or the belly of it, being itself in place of the head. On the brow of the face, from ear to ear, is a double band of beads. The ears have ear rings, and the chin has a beard. Between the open lips, a couple of teeth ridiculously protrude: and as plainly as the face of 881 is twisted in pain, this face is twisted with laughter. See 1005. Height, about 16 cm. Mouth, about  $7\frac{1}{2}$ . Entirely excepting that one of the twenty beads was already missing at the time of burial.

The jar, embedded in the earth, was precisely on the middle line of the yard; and faced towards the terrace.

884/910 (see 812/920): from group F.

The bad photo 154 was an evening view, going up to Chipál from Saint Francis. You look between west and south west. The river, flowing from left to right, is in the depth below you, and all the hills are on the far side. The shelf of the ruins is between the near hills and the far hills, and quite hidden. But the near hill in the middle, that sticks up above the far hills, is the hill of group F. The gap to the right of it may be imagined to be the extreme end of the shelf.

That hill of F, is a round steep rocky hill, that you have to use your hands in climbing. But it has a little flat top: which is the place of the ruins, and barely holds them. The hill is partly timbered, and the whole ground of the ruins is piled high with fallen trunks and rubbish, which I made no attempt at clearing. But it could be made out that the chief ruins were something like this. At one end of the place




- the left hand end, as you look in the photo - was the oblong mound number I. Then about half way along the length of the place, came a low plastered wall; and then, huddled together in the yard, or space beyond

the wall, were the three square mounds, II, III, and IV: the mound IV, of course, over looking the gap, that I called the end of the shelf. Not wishing to omit the group, I set the Chipál man in my absence, to exploring it. What had most drawn my attention was the three square mounds. I supposed them to contain, and two of them did contain, burial chambers. I cant say that the small result of the exploration disappointed me. I was getting used to the deceptions of Chipál; and though little, there is something to send you from each of the three mounds, I, III, and IV.

884/90 (see 884/910): from mound I, which is between two and three metres high. The right hand side (looking at the diagram) is a mere continuation of the side of the hill, the northern end indistinct, and the whole surface much ruined. A trench across the middle showed that the mound was the rectification of a natural hump of the ground, and at a short depth had a core of rock.

884/9 (see 884/90): found together at the surface, at the middle of the top of the mound, among the roots of a tree.

884/6 (see 884/9): a pot with its lid. Coarse heavy ornamented pottery: with the ornament, which is mostly stuck on, painted in red, yellow, and white. The colours will probably not stand much rubbing. Total actual height, perhaps about 35 cm. Found upright, and the lid still visibly on the pot, but both much broken.

884 (see 884/6): 56 pieces fitting together: and see 886. The pot: a cylindrical pot, or jar, some what in the usual shape of a cheese, the width of the cylinder being much more than the height. For all its squatness, it resembles the tall jars 676, 821, 881, and others, both in the heavy pottery, and in the fact of a round foot continuing the line of the side: and further resembles 821, in the nature of its contents (887/9). But this pot has neither spikes nor flanges: and has three equidistant handles round the top. The chief ornament, which covers about a third part of the round of the cylinder (the space between two handles), is a fantastic human face. The hair, scratched on the side of the pot, is painted yellow. The upper part of the face, and the little hooked nose, and the mouth, are red. But out of the corners of the mouth come a pair of white waving tongues, or ribbons, and white is also the colour of the cheeks, and lower part of the face, and of the eye brows. The big round eyes, which are not stuck on, but sunk, are like this:  with the eye ball white, and the curious pupil red: and may seem meant to give the impression (while the face is mainly human) of the glaring eyes of a cat beast. For other such mixtures, see 822, 1084. Height 16 cm. Width, perhaps 23 or 24. Nearly complete: a small piece missing from the back rim, and probably some small holes in the sides. The face is complete except for a small chip from the mouth.

885 (see 884/6): many pieces: see 885 A/C, and 886. The lid: which in shape is like a shallow bowl up side down, and has, or had, like the pot, three handles. The lid is very ornate but the chief ornament, a thing stuck on top, as big as a turnip, has owing to its situation at the surface, been much destroyed. That ornament presents the head of a

*large  
center  
each*

11540

11541

cat beast, with two opposit faces: a Janus headed cat beast. See 804, number 34. The faces (so much as is left of them) are mostly yellow, including the ears. But the lips are red, and the eyes and teeth white. Width of the lid, about 24 cm. Height originally, perhaps about 21 or 22; actually about 19. The lid proper is nearly complete: but in the stuck on head, nearly everything from the eyes up, is missing in both faces. One face, which is altogether broken off the lid, and itself broken in pieces, is very incomplete even in the lower parts and may be found to give an attachment to the rest of the lid, only for a short distance on the right hand side of the throat.

885 A/C: divisions of 885. Packed as one loose piece and a box. A, 21 pieces fitting together. B, a piece of an ear: no attachment. C,, from the left side - its own left side - of the throat of the detached face: but perhaps without attachment: look amongst 886.

886: a handful of unsorted pieces which may belong to 884, or 885, or to both of them.

11542 887/9: found inside 884.

887: a small ill-made stone bead.

11543 888: a small ill-made stone ax-head. Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cm.

11544 889: a flint spear head. Length, 14 cm.

890 (see 884/90): from the place markt at the foot of the mound. 4 loose pieces and a paper. A big heavy bowl, reddish brown, with a round foot and two ears. Slight moulding on the rim. Height,  $22\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Across the top, 23. Complete.

11545 The ground at the foot of the mound was evidently a burial ground. Besides much other buried pottery, there was found there a big burial pot, which like those I mentioned under 856, as P and Q, had very confused contents. On top were bones, and underneath, a great quantity of broken pottery. ~~Fig~~ 890 stood beside that pot, and contained earth and bones: - plainly an other case of a reduced burial pot, like 827. See under 856. Also 881. *large*

891/910 (see 884/910): from III and IV. Outwardly the three mounds, II, III, and IV, were much alike: square at the bottom, with remains of thick plaster, and sticking up in a delapidated bee-hive shape, two or three metres above the surrounding rubbish. Inwardly, number II differed from the others. The man pierced it from side to side, and found it to be one solid mass: strangely compacted with fragments of masonry, and of plaster, and even with earth: without any sign of a hollow. Numbers III and IV, on the other hand, <sup>each</sup> contained a chamber: a chamber very like that

of 628/75, that's to say, of mound III of group B; only smaller, and without a chimney: a square, vaulted chamber, semi-under ground, and with an under ground door. The doors were found closed. The chambers were neither ruined nor filled with earth. But the contents, for me, were nearly nil. The chambers had the appearance of having been deliberately, though not totally emptied, of both bones and pottery. And the pottery that was found, though it amounted to several basketfuls - as much as a man could carry - was mostly fragmentary. See 812/920: and the odd case of 902:

891/8 (see 891/910): from III.

891 (see 891/8): 2 pieces fitting together. *about all missing* A little red ewer, almost exactly like 548 of Chamá: three tall rattling feet, with prominent knees: and so on. Height, about 12 cm. Depth, 6. Mouth, 5. *tall feet tripod*  
 Incomplete: spout missing.

892/4 (see 891/8): three low censers. Three bowls of coarse pottery, each with a ring of spikes round top and bottom, and entire, except for slight chips.

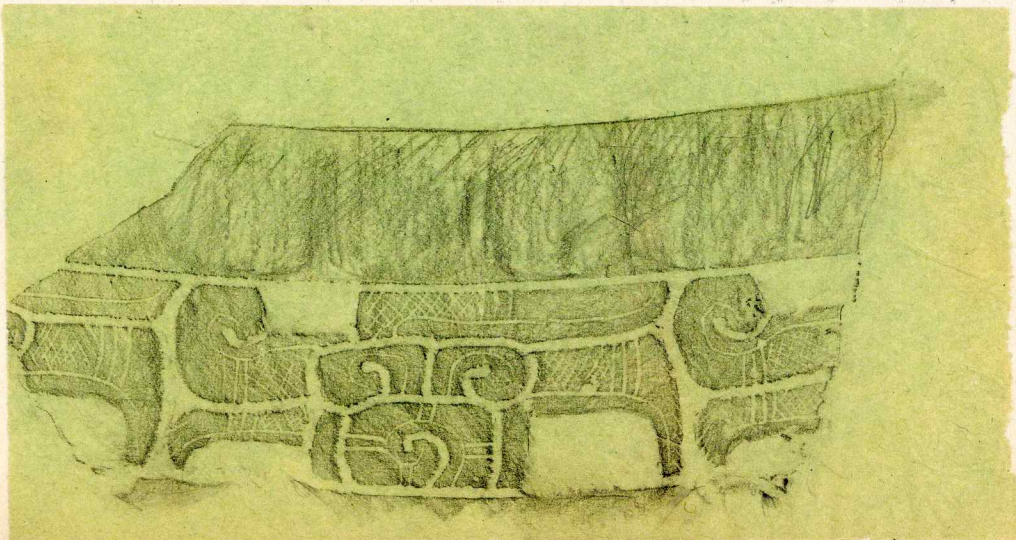
892 (see 892/4): straight flaring sides and no feet. Remains of soot in it. *long*  
 Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Across the top, 16 or 17.

893 (see 892/4): sides nearly straight up and down: no feet. See 135. *see*  
 Height,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Across the top, 13.

894 (see 892/4): sides nearly straight up and down. A trifle deeper than 893, and with three low feet. Height, about 7 cm. Across the top, about 13.

895/8 (see 891/8): fragments of bowls with incised hieroglyphics. Found scattered.

895/6 (see 895/8): probably parts of one bowl: a thin smooth black bowl, with a slightly contracted mouth, and fluting on rim and belly. The hieroglyphics, in a ring under the rim, are a constant repetition of the one thing that you see in the middle of this rubbing: which is taken *for that*

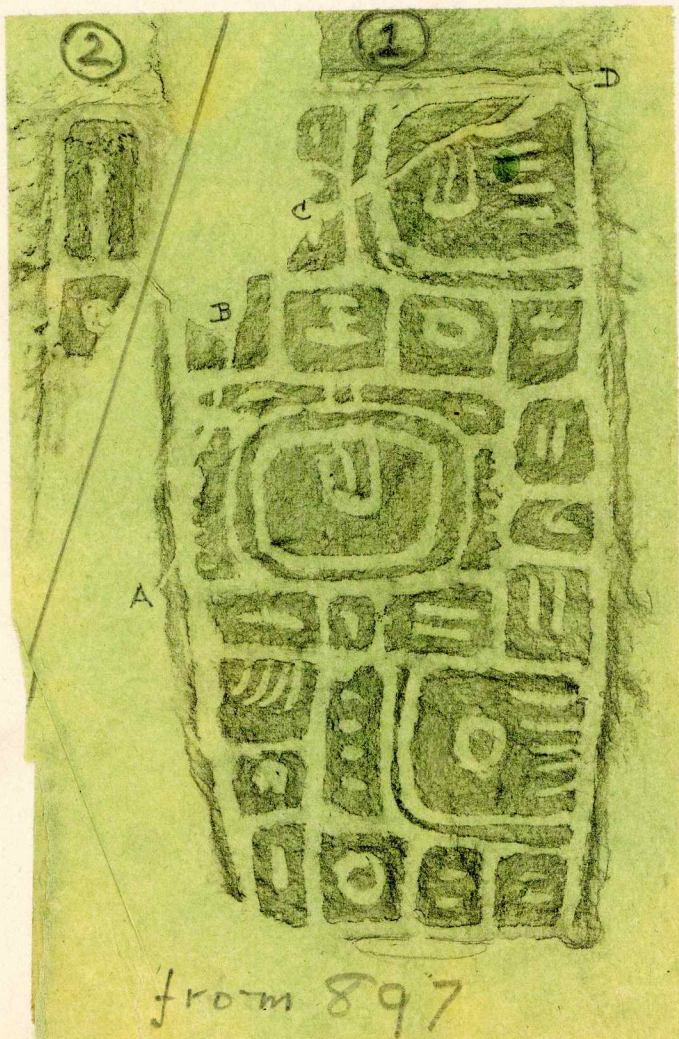


from the biggest fragment.

11550 895 (see 895/6): 4 pieces fitting together.

11550 896 (see 895/6): 2 pieces fitting together.

11551 897/8 (see 895/8): probably parts of one bowl: a blackish brown bowl, heavier and coarser than that of 895/6, but a companion to that, in having a contracted mouth, and a sort of up and down flutings. In this bowl there is a ring of little monkey faces under the rim: and the hieroglyphics are among the flutings below. Among the flutings, at three places round the bowl (as it should seem), probably equidistant, there was introduced an especially wide fluting, or panel: and the three panels were packed from top to bottom with writing. The writing, coarsely incised, was painted red, or had some red stuff rubbed into it. In its peculiar runic style (so to call it), as you see in these rubbings, the writing is quite different ~~different~~ from any that I've sent you: and needless to say, I had a great search made for the remainder of the



bowl: the rubbish re-sifted, and every corner of the chamber examined with candles. But these pieces were all:

897 (see 897/8): 5 pieces fitting together. Those pieces include parts of two panels of writing: the panels numbered on the rubbings as 1 and 2. Number 1, in which <sup>only</sup> the left hand top corner is missing, is made of three pieces: the junction of which, makes the cracks from A to B, and from C to D. In the hieroglyphic next D, the horizontal scratches are five: the top one being obscured by the crack. In the column of dots, in the bottom half of the panel, the dots are four: the apparent half dot at the top, being due to <sup>a</sup> chip out of the corner of the ~~block~~ oblong. The other panel of 897, - you see in the rubbing number 2, all there is of it: which is the left hand top corner. That panel, on the bowl, is the next towards the right, after that of number 1: but I've placed the rubbing where you see it, for comparison with the other. It appears from 898, that the panels don't repeat each other: yet it looks possible that they started with the same sign in the left hand top corner.

898 (see 897/8): 4 pieces fitting, and gummed together. After gumming them to take the rubbing, I didn't take the trouble to ungun them. The only cracks you can trace in the rubbing, are from A to B: and from C to a point about the middle of AB: where you see a little vacant spot due to a lost chip. The amount of writing is the lower half, or two thirds, of one panel. And comparing it with the lower part of the panel 1 (of 897), you see that the panels don't repeat each other. You will see by the colour of the pottery, that ~~this~~ the panel of 898 cannot be the same as that ~~of~~ that I've numbered 2. So that if 898 belongs to the same bowl as 897 (as I make no doubt it does), it must belong to the third panel <sup>the</sup> panel next on your left, after that that I've numbered 1.

899/902 (see 891/910): from IV: which was much the biggest of the three square mounds.

899 (see 899/902): 3 pieces fitting together. A heavy thick flat-bottomed basin, with a moulded rim, three feet, and no spikes. Inside blackened by fire. Height, 13 cm. Across the top, 32. Complete. *has had sea*

This was the only one that could be completed: but the wreckage from the chamber contained pieces showing as many as four variations of such vessels. See 900.

900 (see 899/902): the top fragment of some coarse pottery lid: possibly the lid of one of the basins like 899. The fragment has a handle on top, 5 cm. high, in the shape of a human head. *5 m*

901/2 (see 899/902): two bowls of the shape of 534 and others: that's to say,

with a low round foot: and with a flange round the side, separating the side from the bottom. Smooth, except what is below the flange. All below the flange is both rough and unpainted.

Such bowls, though I should suppose from their rough bottom, they were meant to stand fire, and the flange perhaps, was to keep you from burning your fingers, yet occasionally, as in the case of 902, must have been merely, or mainly, ornamental.

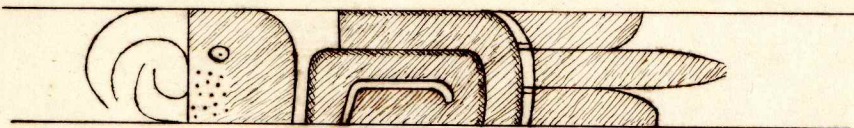
901 (see 901/2): 2 pieces fitting together. Red, mottled with black.

11554

Height, about 8 cm. Across the top, about 21. Complete, except for a small chip.

*flange  
about  
dash  
red*

902 (see 901/2): 52 pieces fitting together. This bowl (which has an exaggerated flange) is painted with the usual colours of painted picture-pottery, excepting that there is no white: and on two opposite sides, between the rim and the flange, has a picture, or design, like



this. My sketch is a mere field sketch, from loose pieces, and perhaps not in very good proportion. What I leave white, is the ground colour, which is yellow or orange. The lines and dots are in black. What I've shaded is red: and cross shaded, chocolate. See 937/8, 1023, 1059.

11555

The pottery is a little heavier, and worse, than the usual painted picture-pottery: and the paint, though for the most part still bright and shiny, is not much better than mud. I tried washing one piece, the piece the ticket is on, and tried no more.

*shiny  
red  
shiny*

Measurements unknown: but the bowl will be a good deal bigger than 901. The length of the design of my sketch, will be some 22 or 23 cm. Nearly complete: a few holes in the bottom, and a gap in the rim, that might put your finger in. But the gap doesn't come on the pictures.

This bowl, though found broken in pieces, was not scattered. And it was not on the floor of the chamber, but tucked under the foot of one of the walls. The floor was a compact earth and gravel. A pocket of the same stuff reached under a wall, and was found to have this broken bowl in it.

903/10 (see 891/910): from III and IV indistinctly.

11556

903 (see 903/10): 11 stone beads: mostly coarse, thick, and of a blackish olive colour. The biggest,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cm. across.

11567 904 (see 903/10): 2 small beads of shell.

905 (see 903/10): pottery disks: from 2 or 3 centimetres in diameter, up to 6 or 7: and each with a hole bored in it, mostly, but not always, in the middle. The disks are not moulded, but broken, or hacked, out of all sorts of pottery, mostly coarse pottery. I send you a few handfuls of these disks, but there was a great quantity of them, many handfuls, in both chambers.

11558

906/8 (see 903/10): mirror fragments. See 966/71.

906 (see 906/8): a piece of sand-stone backing, with bevelled edge.

11559 Thickness, 4 mm.

907 (see 906/8): a piece of slate backing, about 5 mm. thick, with a piece of the "money" firmly rusted on.

11559

908 (see 906/8): an uncommonly big cake of the money. Length,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Width,  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

11560

909 (see 903/10): a sea shell from which a part has been cut off, perhaps for making flat beads. Length, 14 cm.

11561

910 (see 903/10): a small stone ball, or stone cube, with rounded corners: perhaps a rubbing or grinding tool. Diameter, 3 or 4 cm.

11562

911/20 (see 812/920): from the ruins of Chipál, indistinctly.

11563

911 (see 911/20): a couple of bits of what might be furnace slag.

912/4 (see 911/20): beads.

11564

912: a handful of beads, stone and shell: many of them ill made, and none carved.

11565

913: 3 stone beads with peculiarities of cutting or carving.

11566

914: 2 beads of a blackish stone, with no hole in them: one globular, the other button shaped.

11567

915 (see 911/20): a minute thin slice, or cake, of a light blue stone: polished on one side, and looks like a bit of some mosaic incrustation, perhaps after the fashion of mirror mosaic (966/71). Length, 4 mm. Thickness, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mm. *Wagner*

This particle was from the trench of group D (see 875/8), and no more was found. But I'm told by the Chipál man, that in his rummaging of the chamber of 684/740, of group B, he had noticed a thick sprinkling of the same stuff.

11568

916 (see 911/20): a fragment of a circular stone mirror plate (see 966/71): the stone unusually hard, and the rim not bevelled. Thickness, 7 mm.

not found

917 (see 911/20): a bone pin, or some such thing. One end broken. Length, ~~8x8x8x8x8~~ 7 cm.

11569

918/9 (see 911/20): two pencils, or pieces of pencils: both found in my absence, and one, and probably both, associated with beads. The pencils

are accurately cylindrical, a good deal thicker than our usual slate pencils, and very soft: you can easily paint your skin with them. I don't know what they are made of, but they are very light, they feel a little greasy, and in a damp climate, I've noticed that they are liable to gather mould. See 876. *ayon*

- 11569 918 (see 918/9): black. One end used, the other intact. The used end seems to have been pared: perhaps it was found too thick. Length, about 8 cm. Thickness, about 8 mm. +

That was found in group B, at the bottom of some pot, along with beads.

- 11569 919 (see 918/9): green. A small fragment, both ends used: and the fragment doesn't show the whole thickness. Length, about 1 1/2 cm. +

That was from group A. The man gave it to me along with the beads, 825/7, and had not himself noticed that it was not a bead.

- 920 (see 911/20): an oblong coarse earthen stamp, of which this was an



attempt at a rubbing?

- 11571 921 (see 812/1090): from Saint Francis. A pottery whistle, or whistling image: with traces of red paint, and evidently made from a mould. The image is that of a man, holding another down by the head, and about to strike him with a stone, or with something in his up-lifted hand. The striker, besides his breech cloth, anklets, and wristlets, has a short cape, not reaching his elbows. His tall bonnet or head dress has a decided likeness to that that you see in my rubbing of 1075, and will see with variations in 1084 and 1086. But his hair falls in long locks over his ears and cape. Height, 15 cm. Somewhat damaged: mainly in the head of the victim, and in the feet of the striker.

You have a sketch of the situation of Saint Francis, with my old perspective drawing. The place is a couple of thousand feet lower than the place of the ruins of Chipál. I never settled down to dig in Saint Francis, but I once had an opportunity to examine the block IX, of the ruins of my drawing: and once again, in a neighbouring group, to examine a somewhat similar block, which you see in photo 155.

The photo shows the front of the block, after clearing down to the pavement. The upper part of the block was in total ruin: but the base, protected as it had been by rubbish, I thought might be worth a photograph. You see the plaster, and the little plaster image incrustated on it, and on either side of the image, a couple of hollow protuberances, also plaster. It was to be seen that originally, there had been six of those protuberances, three on a side. And originally, the hollows had been closed over, and each one had contained a human head. They still contained the remains of skulls: and in one of the plaster shells, you may trace even in the photograph, the broken edge of the skull.

The image 921, however, was not from this, or any digging of mine, but the chance find of an inhabitant.

922/1090 (see 812/1090): from the country between the Koopóm and the Chishóy.

You see in my piece of map, how the water of Chipál, after joining other waters in Saint Francis, goes on to join the Futúl, and so forms the Koopóm: which itself falls into the Chishóy, or Kimalá, between Chamá and Roknimá. Roknimá, where there are some small ruins (from which you have the numbers 101/15), is on the right hand side of the Kimalá, nearly encircled by the river. The place is only a few hundred feet above the sea, and the river begins to be sluggish and winding. Photo 156, is a view down stream, from the Roknimá beach. The river is low, and the beach consequently wide.

Canoe travel, in spite of some rapids, continues up to the Koopóm: and photo 157, is taken from the canoe itself, just below the mouth of the Koopóm. There the Kimalá is narrow and deep, flowing between cliffs. In the picture, you look up stream: and the mouth of the Koopóm is just hidden by the cliffs on the right. A little above that - just beyond what you can see of the water - the Kimalá bends sharply to the left: following the foot of those hills, which in the picture close the vista. The country of my diggings was on the other side of these hills.

In the published maps that I've seen, it's plain that the course of the Koopóm, and the course of the Kimalá, or Chishóy, in the Koopóm neighbourhood, are laid down by guess. My piece of map shows you what I now believe to be near the truth: the two rivers just before meeting, flow in opposite directions: and the country between them, from the Futúl river down, is a sort of quadrilateral peninsula. The neck, and southern part of that peninsula, are very mountainous, containing the

last ends of the Cuchumatáns. The country of my diggings was the northern and lower part: which while not so mountainous as the south, is yet intersected by several ranges of hills, and very broken. The general level of the valleys, is about fifteen hundred feet lower than Saint Francis, and two thousand feet above the sea: and the climat, though not so sweltering hot as in Reknimá, is decidedly warm. The country for the most part, of course is thickly wooded: and not so long ago, was nothing but woods, and uninhabited. Within a generation however, with the continual trickling in of Indians from the side of Cobán, many clearings have been made: and the peninsula - like Chamá, and Reknimá, and all the lower Chishóy, is now the domain of the Kekchí language.

The ruins in the country, so far as I found, were all like those of Chamá: stone and earth, with no mortar: and so plentiful that a man might spend years, digging only in that country. The place where I saw the biggest group of ruins, was that that I've markt on my sketch, as La Taña. But though I made arrangement with the owner, for some day digging there, it was not now there that I dug. You see that I've signified some ranges of hills: the general trend of which, and of the valleys between them, is not far from east and west. My diggings were in two of those parallel, east and west valleys: and at two neighbourhoods in each valley. Those neighbourhoods (which I've markt the probable situation of) are included under the names of Tambór, Kishpék, Chi-watál, and Ratín-li-shúl: and my catalogue will take them in that order.

922/9 (see 922/1090): from Tambór.

*all unusual*

That's a place that I was led into digging at, chiefly because the owner, a Mr Bernasconi of Kesaltenango, had kindly authorized me to dig at any ruin, and use any labour, on his place. But my digging there was the most barren, of any that I did. The ruin I dug at, the only conspicuous one in the place, was an earthen mound: a pyramid mound, between four and five metres high, a little longer than wide: and laid out on bearings of not far from north and south, and east and west. There were two points of structure in it, worth noticing because they recur. One was that the bearings of the ~~existing~~ parts of the building were by no means in perfect accord. At the base, and elsewhere in the mound, there were various lines of stone, from which you could take precise bearings. And while a line on the west side, for instance, gave a bearing of N 5 E, a line on the east side, presumably parallel, gave N 2 E: a divergence of three degrees. Other lines were not

perfectly at right angles: and so on. Its not to be thought that these Indian buildings are laid out with any superfine accuracy.

The other point was, that what perhaps had been the most important burial in the mound - it was a burial about half way up the height - though placed on a middle line of the mound, was placed like this:



very much towards one side. Not to go back to Sholchún or Chamá, you may have been struck, in the case of the Chipál mound of 829/37, by the excentricity of both chambers: and you will presently come to cases more plainly analogous to this of Tambór.

All that remained of that burial, however, was a few bones, and the lining-wall of one side of the chamber. From top to bottom of the mound, there were scattered burial remains: bones, stones, and broken pottery: but of little interest, and in undecipherable confusion. You might fancy that the mound had been stirred up inside with a stick. As soon as I was able to arrange for labour elsewhere, I discontinued the digging: and these few things are my only memorial of Tambór.

922/5 (see 922/9): pottery.

11572

922 (see 922/5): a small coarse image of a woman, cut off at the thighs. A hole through the neck, and grooves on the arms: as if the image was worn as a bead, or tied to something. Height, 8 cm. *sch*

11573

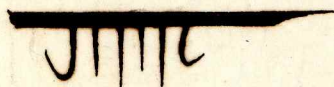
923 (see 922/5): 1 loose piece and a paper. A coarse flat-bottomed bowl, with low spikes: spikes round top and bottom, as in 893, and also round the middle. Height, 7 cm. Across the top, 18 or 14. A small piece missing. *long coarse red*

11574

924 (see 922/5): 1 loose piece and a paper. What looks like the lid of some coarse round vessel, perhaps of such a vessel as 923. Blackish: with a raised ornamentation of frog design. Height, 3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cm. Width, about 11. Flange much damaged. *brown rather*

11575

925 (see 922/5): many pieces: see 925 A/E. Found capsized, broken, and partly scattered. A flat-bottomed bowl, with no feet, and spreading sides. Rather coarse, very soft, and has the sides painted red, with a pattern in black. The pattern is something like this: repeating *red black*



itself (with more or fewer lines between the pot hooks) at three equidistant points. Height, 8 or 9 cm. Width not known. The sides, if not the bottom, are nearly complete: a couple of holes: and a gap in the rim, a couple of fingers wide.

925 A/E: divisions of 925. A, 8 papers: containing pieces separately wrapt, which all fit together and are the side pieces of the bowl. E, 3 papers,

containing the bottom pieces of the bowl, and possibly some foreign pieces.

926/9 (see 922/9): stone.

926/7 (see 926/9): found together. Two flat stones like the Chamé stone 186, with a groove round the edge. See 804, number 13.

(1576) 926 (see 926/7): round. Width, 8 to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Thickness,  $5\frac{1}{2}$ .

(1577) 927 (see 926/7): somewhat oblong. Length, 10 cm. Width, 8. Thickness, 5.

(1578) 928 (see 926/9): a couple of green beads.

(1579) 929 (see 926/9): some flakes of mica. Found along with pottery rubbish. Mica is known in the Lower Verapés, on the Motagua river: but this is the first in my diggings.

930/1010 (see 922/1090): from Kishpék, or Sakishpék. The syllable sa, that is put on or left off in these names, merely means At.

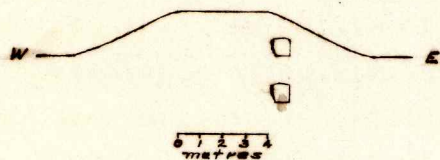
The valley of Tambór and Kishpék is of variable width: the bottom in some places narrowing to nothing, barely giving passage to the little streams; but in others, expanding into a rolling plain, half a mile or more wide. Tambór and Kishpék are two of the expansions: expansions which have been cleared, and where it is easy to catch sight of small eminences and of ruins. In the Kishpék expansion I noticed as many as half a dozen ruins, or groups of ruins, all very tempting to dig at, and I dug in two places: a westerly and an easterly, or an up stream place and a down stream place: which I will call A and B.

930/55 (see 930/1010): from A. The ruin there was a solitary low flat-topped mound: of an oblong shape, with the length about north and south. The length was about 16 metres: the width about 12: and the height, 2.

Photo 158 is a view of the mound, taken from the south east. The hills in the distance are the hills of the north side of the valley. The mound itself, is near the south side. The south end of the mound, the end under the little bush, is a good deal ruined, especially at the near corner, and you can make out the mixture, in the mound, of stone and earth. But that's only what you see in the shadows. The bulk of what looks like ruin, and nearly hides the east side of the mound from you, is the heaps of stone and earth that came from my digging. My digging, which you can just see the top of, below the man, is a trench into the middle of that side.

After the usual lines of stone along the base, the inside of the mound, in the lower half, was mainly earth. ~~THE~~ The upper half, curiously, was nearly all small stone: stone the size of your fist: brought, I suppose, from the bed of the neighbouring brook. The burials found were

two, one above the other, like this: on the middle east and west line of the mound, but on the eastern side.



The upper grave was enclosed in the body of the mound. The lower grave was underneath the mound, at a depth of two metres below the level of the plain. Both graves

were for sitting burials, and were round, stone lined chambers, much like the Chipál lower chamber of 829/37, but both ruined by the falling in of their roofs. And the falling in of the roof of the lower chamber, had brought with it the sinking of the earth above, and of the upper chamber floor: so that the upper chamber was doubly ruined, and its position only to be traced by the side-stones.

It could be seen, in the case of the lower chamber, that the entrance, in spite of the depth, had not been from on top, but by a door on the east side. As in other such cases (see 977/84, 1031/49), there must have been a shaft leading down to the door. The door, in this case, was closed by a single tall flat stone. The chamber had the same sort of barrel shape as its Chipál counterpart, but was decidedly less roomy. The width at the top was about 90 centimetres: on the floor, about 70. The height may have been hardly 80: and the dead man sitting (as I found by having one of my men try), must probably have had his face bent over his knees.

Photo 159 (which to me seems easier to understand, looking with one eye than with two) is looking into a pit: at the bottom of which, are the remains of the lower chamber, after it was cleaned out. The top of the picture is west, and the bottom east. ~~The oblong stone just east of my trowel, is in the middle of the floor. The floor is paved: and the ring of seven stones round that stone, make up the rest of the floor. The stones next outside that, are a ring of eight stones, standing on edge, and sloping outwards. Those are the bottom tier of the stones of the side:— and now you see what I called the barrel shape. On the east side of the chamber there is a gap from top to bottom. That's where the door was. On the south side, most of the side is gone, above the bottom tier: but the west and north sides are nearly entire. You see that the barrel shape is much more decided at the bottom than at the top, where the contraction is slight. The chamber might more properly be called pot shaped. And it might please you to suppose that these stone lined chambers, were made originally as an enlargement of burial pots, and in imitation of them: and that rectangular chambers came as an~~

improvement on the pot shape.

By a happy change from the state of things in the Tambór mound, and from the usual state of things in Chipál, these two burials were disturbed only by natural ruin: and the pottery, and what ever contents were not perishable, though mostly broken among the roof stones, could be recovered in full number. And in respect of those contents, you may be struck by the agreement between the two burials. Neither burial - which is remarkable in view of the pottery - neither burial had any sign of a mirror (see 966/71). Each burial had one big bead and one small bead. Each burial had five pots and dishes - however so many were stowed, in those narrow cells: and in each case, the five pots and dishes were these:

1 flat bottomed bowl, with no feet, and with geometric ornament.

See 936, 951.

2 round bottomed bowls, with three rattling feet, and geometric ornament: See 937/8, 952/3.

2 cylinder pots: one of the two being some sort of picture pot.

See 939/40, 954/5.

In the parallelism, how ever, there are points of contrast. For instance in the upper burial, both cylinder pots are ornamental: while one of the cylinders in the lower burial, is extremely plain. On the whole, especially in view of 945 and 955 - certainly to a modern eye - the chief burial will appear to be the lower.

930/40 (see 930/55): from the upper burial.

930/1 (see 930/40): saved from the skeleton remains.

930: 2 pieces fitting together. Part of a lower jaw bone, including the chin.

931: 12 teeth, showing an elderly person.

932 (see 930/40): a big shapeless greenish stone bead. Polisht, but conforming helplessly to the original unpolisht shape: and the hole is not bored through. Length, 4 cm.

There was also a small stone bead, but found smasht. See 944/5.

933 (see 930/40): a lump of red paint earth, or paint stone: Length, 3x3x3 cm. See 935.

934 (see 930/40): a piece of an obsidian knife. Probably accidental: no other was found in either burial.

935: nothing: but may possibly be found as a false numbering of 933.

936/40 (see 930/40): pottery.

936 (see 936/40): a low flat bottomed bowl, with flaring sides. Inside black. Outside white, or was white, with a geometrical pattern incised.

*discarded*

29-148-35

11580

11581

11582

11586

11583

Height, 4 cm. Width, 11. Much damaged.

937/8 (see 936/40): found smashed together, one inside the other, and must have been originally one on top of the other: possibly with a leaf, or something, between. Two bowls of the shape of 348 and others: that is to say, with three rattling feet, and with a flange round the lower edge of the side. Inside black. Outside black and white, in a pattern in



which the main thing, which goes like this, may seem to be a more complete geometrizing, of something

like the geometric picture of 902. In both 937 and 938, the bottom is incomplete, the side nearly complete, and the pattern much effaced.

937 (see 937/8): 13 loose pieces and 8 papers: of which the paper marked B, contains the few small pieces I have not actually fitted. Brown stuff. Height of the side, 4 cm.

11584

11585

938 (see 937/8): 11 loose pieces and 12 papers. The better preserved of the two. Red stuff. Height of the side,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  cm.

939/40 (see 936/40): two ornamental cylinder pots. Red stuff. Inside black. Outside white, or was white: excepting on the cut out rings of hieroglyphics. Both found broken in many pieces, but both nearly complete.

939 (see 939/40): 11 loose pieces and 2 papers: all fitting together, and all washed. The hieroglyphics are twelve repeating hieroglyphics, in a

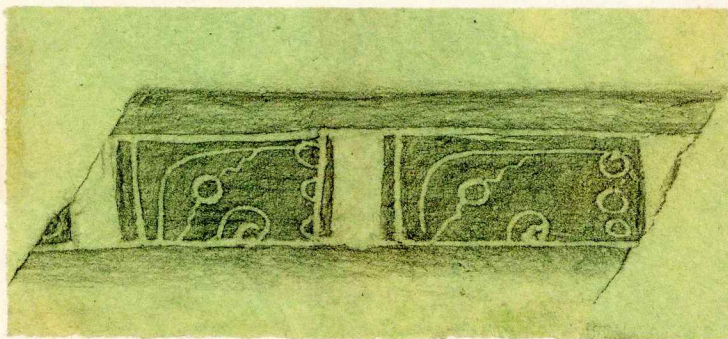
ring round the top: from which I take this rubbing.

See the rubbing of 1075:

Below that ring, on the white barrel of the pot,

there is a much effaced pattern in black: and in

an other colour, originally perhaps yellow, but now a



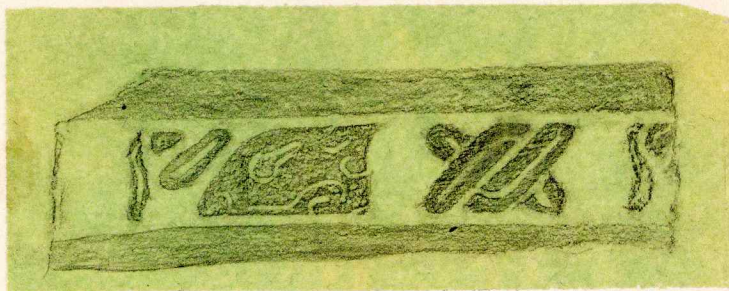
dirty white. The pattern, or design, which repeats itself on two opposite sides of the pot, is a geometric frame work, enclosing in stead of a picture, a single big hieroglyphic. Height,  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Bottom width, 14. One hole that you could put a couple of fingers in, and two or three smaller holes.

940 (see 939/40): 8 loose pieces and 8 papers: of which the paper B, contains the few small bits I have not actually fitted. All washed. The hieroglyphics are in two rings, one at the top, and one at the bottom: each ring being a repetition, six times over, of the pair of hieroglyphics

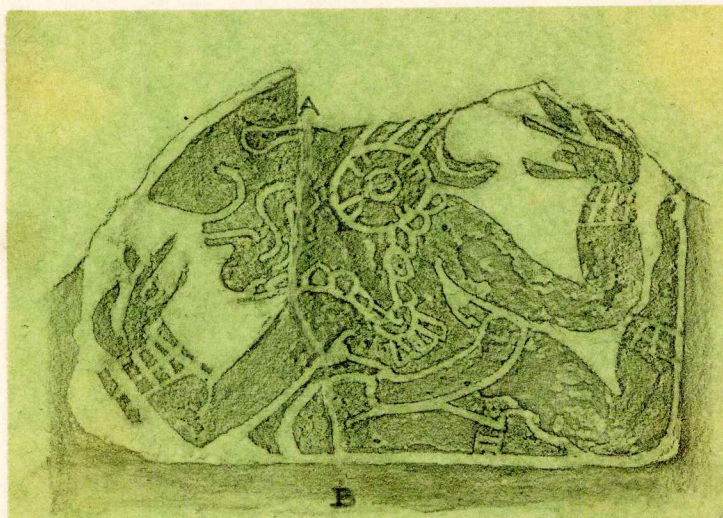
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that you see in this rubbing. The barrel of the pot, which has two



opposit pictures, has lost nearly all its white paint: but fortunately the pictures, of which this piece of rubbing will give you a notion,

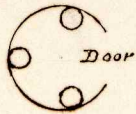


are not painted, but carved. The two pictures are not quite alike: but each is about 8 centimetres square, and shows a man squatting, and speaking, or at least gesticulating; and with his body and limbs and immense head dress, curiously arranged so as to fill the square frame. In the rubbing, the line from A to B is a crack in the pot. The scaly appearance on one arm and leg, and elsewhere, is due to remaining scales of the white paint. Height, about 15 cm. Width, about 12. Complete, except for small chips, and a few holes that you might put a pencil in: But some parts are very rotten, and if possible, should not be again wetted.

941/55 (see 930/55) v from the lower burial?

941/3 (see 941/55) v skeleton remains. The dead man no doubt faced the door: and his skull, as might be expected, <sup>(or the remains of it)</sup> lay at the opposit end of the floor, with other bones in front. But there were the remains of two other skulls, solitary skulls, one on each side of the door. The three skulls

lay something like this. I make no doubt these two side skulls, lying at the sitting dead mans feet, are the same thing over, as the two bottom skulls of the burial pot 856, and are relics of earlier occupants of the grave. See 812/1090. And some fragments of a bowl remained, of the earlier occupants pottery. I saved pieces of the three jaw bones.



29-148-3  
941 (see 941/3): a chin piece;

29-148-4  
29-148-5  
942/3 (see 941/3): each 2 pieces fitting together, and with teeth showing elderly persons.

944/5 (see 941/55): two stone beads: which in spite of the size of one of them, were possibly both death beads. See ~~830~~ 830, and the Chamá number 522. The number was sometimes two: see 1031.

H589 944 (see 944/5): a common small bead.

945 (see 944/5): found beside the skull remains of the last burial (see 941/3). Blueish stone streakt with green. Flat and oblong. One side smooth: the other polisht, and covered with a carving. The bead is

11590



remarkable among my beads, not only for the Chinese face, which this unsatisfactory rubbing shows you, but for the goodness of the carving. See 1080. The hole in the bead, is through the entire length of the top, from side to side. Height, about 4 cm. Width, 7. Thickness, average, about 7 mm.

946/50 (see 941/55): fragments of werkt bone.

946/8 (see 946/50): spoon, or blade things.

11591 946 (see 946/8): 3 pieces fitting together. The pencil marks show how the pieces fit. Length, 11 cm.

11592 947 (see 946/8): 3 pieces fitting together. Length, 18<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cm.

11593 948 (see 946/8): has the remains of a carved face, and remains of varnish. Length, 6 cm.

949/50 (see 946/50): tubular.

11594 949 (see 949/50): 6 pieces fitting together. Length, 11 cm. One end complete. See 1028.

11595 950 (see 949/50): the least incomplete of any of these fragments. ~~xxxx~~  
The wide end of the tube ~~is~~ has a little carving. Length (which is the whole original length), 17 cm. See 1028.

951/5 (see 941/55): pottery.

11596 951 (see 951/5): ~~axflaxhaxtkawadaxhaxkixwithxflaringxsideaxxxxRedxxtuffx  
insidexhaxkax~~. 8 loose pieces and 8 papers: of which the two papers mark E, contain the pieces I have not actually fitted, and may contain one or two pieces of 953. - A flat-bottomed bowl with flaring sides. Red stuff. Inside black. Outside covered with a much effaced geometrical pattern in black and white. Height, about 11 cm. Width not known. Probably nearly complete: a few holes in the side, that you might put a pencil in.

952/3 (see 951/5): two three-footed bowls, of the general shape of 379, and others, the side having no flange. Inside black. Outside white, with a geometrical pattern much faded. Both smashed in many pieces, and both incomplete.

11597 952 (see 952/3): 7 loose pieces and 7 papers. Brownish stuff. Rather thick and coarse. The pattern is in black. Height of the side, about 4 cm.

11598 953 (see 952/3): 6 loose pieces and 8 papers: and see 951. Reddish stuff. Thinner than 952, and with bigger feet. The pattern, which is in black and red, is made plainer by wetting. Height of the side, about 3 1/2 cm.

954/5 (see 951/5): both broken in many pieces. Two cylinder pots, one very ornamental, the other very plain. For other instances of contrast between the pots of a pair, see 964, 1085/6.

11599 954 (see 954/5): 4 loose pieces and 19 papers. The plain one: Dull black inside and out. A raised band at top and bottom, is the only ornament. Width, probably 10 or 12 cm. Height unknown. Probably incomplete. I have not fitted the pieces.

11600 955 (see 954/5): 3 loose pieces and 5 papers, making 17 pieces all fitting together, and all washed. The ornamental one: A painted picture-pot, of the same make and style as the Chamá numbers 489/90, and others: excepting that in this pot the rings of black and white herring-bone ornament are omitted. The varnish and colours are bright, and the pictures very little damaged.

The pictures are two opposite pictures, with spaces between, and a piece of writing in each space. The writings, which are curiously

955, continued

placed in gamma shaped frames, are in a small script which I think I remember seeing on the Chamá fragments 423. The two pictures (which when the pot is mended, I should be glad to have tracings or sketches of) are different, but similar pictures. Each of them shows a person squatting, facing to the beholders right, and speaking. The person gestures with his hand: and dots and crosses, the sign of words, fall from his mouth. The persons have the bodies of men, and wear the usual breech cloth, wristlets, and necklace. But the fantastic faces (which have no sign that they are to be understood as masks) are not the faces either of men or of animals: but evidently (to speak missionary language) the faces of devils. And those devils, totally differing from each other in face, have the most extravagant, and complicated, and different head dresses: between which head dresses and the faces how ever, you will find a certain correspondence. The face of one devil has a sprouty, vegetable appearance, and much of his head dress is made of things like leaves and stalks: while the other devil, whose face has something in it decidedly birdlike, has a head dress involving a crown of feathers, and a birds head, and things like quills. And looking attentively at those astonishing head dresses, you have an other astonishment: the head dresses speak. The same sign of words, the same dots and crosses, that proceed from the devils mouths, proceed also from some out lying element of each of the head dresses. See 1084.

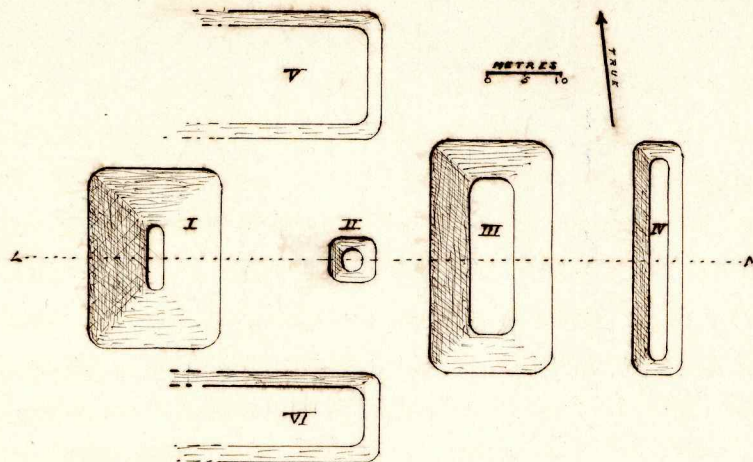
Height and width equally, about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Nearly complete: a hole in the flat bottom, that you could put your finger in: and two or three holes you could put a pencil in, in the side.

The pot was so found, that it might be judged to have been on the dead mans left. See 963.

956/1007 (see 930/1010): from the ruins at B.

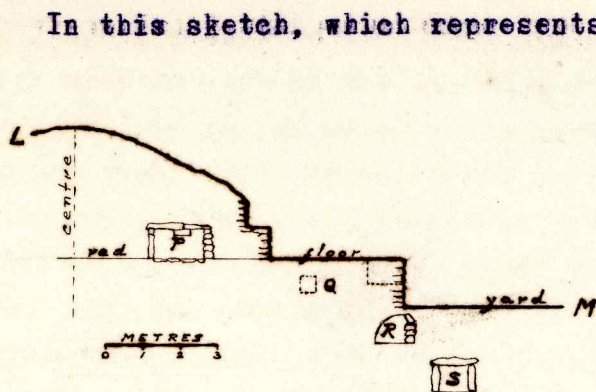
Those ruins, about half or three quarters of a mile down stream from A, are a group of half a dozen ~~ddd~~ mounds, in an

arrangement like this; taking up nearly all the flat top of a slight



eminence in the plain. The slope out from the top is steepest on the north, south, and west: and the mounds V, I, and VI, are placed round the brow of the slope. The bearings of the group are not just north south east and west, but about N 7 E, and so on. ~~The height of the~~ The height of the highest mound, number I, is not quite five metres above the level of the yard: that of the big platform III, about a metre less. The other mounds are comparatively low: and the limits of V and VI, especially at the west end, very indistinct. I dug up the little affair II: but the mound that most drew my attention, and that everything I send you from this group, comes from, was the oblong pyramid, number I.

Photo 160, is a view of that mound from the top of III. Just below you, with a couple of trenches in it, is number II. Beyond is number I: with a trench going into it on the middle line ML, of the diagram: and with the black mouths showing, of a couple of chambers. On the left hand side of the mound, the stone wall that you may notice, is a wall that I found built out of the ruins: but the stones on each side of the trench are from my work. The mound seems to have two tops, because I've pulled away what was between them. The hills on the right and left, are the hills of the north and south sides of the valley.



In this sketch, which represents a cross section on the middle line, you see that the face of the mound, on clearing, developed a step formation: the rise of each step being faced with stone. Above the height shown, of the third step, the original surface was not to be found. And its possible there's something

not quite right, in my representation of the first step. Its possible that that step may have been some how broken into two, at least on the middle line, ~~and~~ the line LM; perhaps in such a way as I've suggested by the dotted step. The ruin was most ruinous up and down the middle, and my showing of the first step, is partly constructed from what could be found on either side of the middle.

In photo 161 (in which you look about south west) you see some of the face of the first two steps. Where you see the pick ax, the stone facing of the bottom step, has been quite pulled away; and the stones left in the middle, to the right of the pick ax, show about half the height of the whole step: the height to my dotted intermediate step. The whole height of the main step, at a point a little in from the face, is marked by the top of the hoe, leaning against the bank. The bank above that level, is merely the accumulation of ruin. The height of the step, down to the level of those front stones, has been dug away, and the digging carried in to where you see: - which is as far in as the face of the second step.

Of that second step, you see the whole height. The top line of it, doesn't stand out very plain, but is marked, on the right, by the man sitting on it, and on the left, by the hoe lying down. The foot of the step, as you see, rests on earth: the top of that earth, being simply the top of the bottom step, and at the same level as the top of the first hoe. - You might notice that beyond the second hoe, the hoe lying down, you see a remnant of the face of the third step.

As it was in the case of mound A (980/55), so here: the upper part of the mound, in this case all above the first step, was mainly stone - though not such small stone as in mound A: While below that level, as you see in the photo, the mound, behind the mere facing of the bottom step, was nothing but earth. And in connexion with that earth, there was something that in Chamá had been a conjecture with me,

that I was now able to turn into a certainty. The surface of that earth, whether forming the top of the bottom step, or continuing underneath the second step, was a compact red earth: equally distinct from the sandy stuff below, which was the body of the step, and from the accumulated black stuff above; and appeared on the side of the trench as a level red streak, about three fingers thick. In the last photo, 161, the handle of the hoe is placed on purpose, leaning against that streak. The streak doesn't show in the photograph, but it was quite plain to see, and ran in level from the top of the hoe handle to the top of the far corner of the digging, and on under the stone work. The moment I began to see that red streak, I was put in mind of Chamá, and the red streaks that I told you about, in connexion with one of the Chamá mounds. The streak of course, represented a surface: and in this mound, on account of the over lying earth not being clay, it was easy to scrape stretches of the surface clean: and both I and my diggers at once saw what that surface was. It was a floor: the same earth floor as there is in any native cabin; and in several places charcoal, and the remains of fire, were found on the floor. Whether the ancient Indians lived over their dead, or whether (according to modern custom) they occasionally feasted and danced over them, it's certain that those red surfaces are floors: the floors that gather under peoples feet, especially where there are fires. Everything shows that these mounds, mostly, were things of gradual growth. This mound had existed as an earthen platform, of the height of the bottom step, at least long enough for a floor to gather. Then came the stone superstructure, with the chamber P.

My digging in the mound brought to light seven burials: all of which had been sitting burials, facing the yard. Possibly none of the burials had been artificially disturbed: but owing probably to the stony, or sandy, or in either case, pervious surroundings, remains of bones were mostly very scanty.

956/989 (see 956/1007): from burials on the middle line.

Four burials, which I've marked P, Q, R, and S, were found at different levels on the middle line. The top and bottom burials, as my sketch signifies, though not the intermediate burials, were in stone chambers. It will strike you that the situation of the top chamber, is very like that of the Tambór chamber (922/9), and of the top chamber of the Kishpék mound A (930/55): while the bottom chamber of A and the bottom chamber here, are alike in this respect, that they are both sunk

about two metres below the level of the neighbouring ground. The case of the long grave of 875/8, of Chipál, about two metres under the built yard, is probably not a good parallel: but you will see other approximations to that two metre depth, in Ratín lí shúl ( 1050/90, T and X).

In the case of this mound, there could be no question which burial was the best find. F, the top one, was the best, and the others, whether on the middle line or not, hardly worth finding. Of course I couldn't know that beforehand.

956/71 (see 956/989): from the top burial.

The chamber was a rectangular box, with the whole east side for the mouth: and was that that you already saw the mouth of in photo 160, beside the man. The mouth had been closed, as my diagram signifies, by walling up. The floor, which was at the level of the red floor, was paved: and in the photo, you see the front flag stone of the paving, a little under mined, and sticking out.

This was the burial I told you (812/1090), that was the one interesting burial I ever found, that was neither artificially disturbed, nor naturally ruined: and photo 162, shows you what I saw when I took down the stones of the mouth. My trowel lies in front, but nothing has been touched. The floor is covered with a fine grey mud, deepest at the far end, and no doubt the dust of things perished. The sprinkling of little black clods is foreign: particles of earth, that during my clearing over head, had sifted through ~~the~~ chinks of the roof. The pottery, more or less sunk in the mud, is mostly over turned: no doubt by the fall of perishable things, worst of all the body itself. But the pottery was not much broken, and most of the damage to it, whether disintegration or defacement, was what would be the effect of lying in the mud, and of drips of water from the roof. The Indian who found those partly defaced painted picture pots, one of which was published in the Museum Journal, stated (so I've been told) that he found them in a hole in the ground. How ever he stumbled on it, I've no doubt now what that hole was. It was a chamber like this, that the roof of had not fallen in.

What saved the roof here, was one big long good stone, that must have been troublesome to bring. The stone (which is shown in cross section in my diagram) was laid across the chamber from side to side, like a beam; with plenty of length to spare at each end. The gaps fore and aft of the beam were then easily crossed by stones of more manageable

size. The beam cross the chamber parallel to the front wall: and in taking down that wall, I had first of course, to take down the roof stones that reach from that wall to the beam: with the consequence that in photo 160, the beam is the stone that you see left looking like a lintel: which is the same stone that in the last photo, 162, lies across the top of the picture.

The height of the chamber was about 80 centimetres: the length (which was from door to back), about 130: and the width, about 120. According to the notions of the time, it was very roomy and possibly had been made originally for two persons. At any rate the burial I now found, had disturbed some earlier burial. Owing to the melting away of bones, there were <sup>here</sup> no skulls to count. But hidden amongst the front stones, for instance, was a broken bowl: and again at the back end, were some lonely fragments of a mirror: relics plainly foreign to the actual burial. See 812/1090.

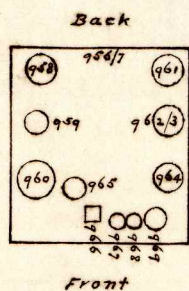
The actual burial was of a single person: who sat with his back against the big flat stone that you see (in photo 162) in the middle of the far side: and whose place, in spite of the absence of bones, was shown plainly by the empty space on the floor.

956/7 (see 956/71): from the person. Found at the back of the chamber, near the foot of the flat stone.

956 (see 956/7): the enamelled remnants of three teeth, the only relics of the skeleton. See 956/1007.

957 (see 956/7): a stone bead, probably the death bead (see 830). Greenish grey: carved on one side to present a human figure: which besides other ornaments, seems to wear something like an apron. The usual poor carving, very inferior to 945. Two holes: one from side to side, and one from top to bottom. Height,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  cm. Width,  $2\frac{1}{2}$ .

958/71 (see 956/71): things laid out on the floor. These pots and things, though they might be over set, could hardly be much displaced, and I saw for the first time how things in a grave might be laid out. The



arrangement in this grave was something like this. The big empty space of course, is the place of the dead man. The empty place in the left front corner, is doubtless the place of something <sup>else</sup> that had perisht: possibly (on the analogy of the grave of 941/3) the skull of a former occupant. But the things that had not perisht - setting upright those that were over turned - would have been nearly as you see: one row on the dead mans right, balanced by an other row on his left: and some things in front

11601

between the two: an arrangement which you can partly follow in the photograph (162).

958/60 (see 958/71): the row on his right.

11602 958 (see 958/60): a smooth brown jug, with a wide, quasi-cylindrical neck, and five circular hollows round the belly: making on the inside of the belly, five knobs. In the photo you see the bottom of the jug, and can make out one or two of the hollows. Height, 23 cm. Mouth, 17. Entire.

11603 959 (see 958/60): a small red crock, some what barrel shaped: ornamented with a little moulding, and perhaps originally painted. In the photo you see the crock upright. Height, 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> cm. Mouth, 8. Entire, but a good deal corroded, and with a couple of small holes eaten through.

11604 960 (see 958/60): 1 loose piece and a piece in a paper: the two fitting together. The jug that you see in the photo: a smooth, brownish grey jug, with a cylindrical neck, and with a spout. It is a better made thing than the Chipál 687. Height, about 26 cm. Mouth, 14. Not quite complete: the handle, opposite the spout, is missing: and must have been missing at burial.

961/4 (see 958/71): the row on the dead mans left.

11605 961 (see 961/4): 1 loose piece and 2 papers. A three footed bowl, the feet dog faced. In 983 you will see the face plainer. Inside black. Outside white, with a couple of red blotches, and the remains of a geometric pattern in black. This bowl is not visible in the photo, being completely buried in the mud of the corner. It stood upright, but with one foot crushed. Height, about 9 cm. Width, 21. Complete, except for one or two small chips.

962/3 (see 961/4): washt, and had better not again be wetted. Hieroglyphical: and though differing from each other in make, placed together in the grave, in the relation of cup and saucer, 962 being the saucer. They were nearly buried in the mud, and in the photo are hardly traceable.

11606 962 (see 962/3): a bowl of common shape, like a big deep saucer, with no foot. Light brown, inside and out. Height, about 8 cm. Width, 21. Cracked, but entire. But all the part that was sunk in the mud, is very rotten: itself almost mud: and the hieroglyphics and other ornament, which were carved, or stamped, are mostly destroyed.